

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

THE SICK MAN

By F. W. Thomas

(Reproduced from the British weekly, "John Bull")

A certain poor man lay sick unto death and at last his relatives called unto him a wise man with a lot of letters after his name. And the Wise Man said "Um" and sent along a bottle of pale green liquid and a nauseous powder.

But the Sick Man grew worse.

So the relatives called in yet another wise man with yet more letters after his name. And the second wise man said "Ah!" and went home for a knife and fork and chopper.

But it came to pass that the two wise men met at the bedside. Said the first, "He has the Lallapaloosa Euphangytis. I shall inject Ju-ju and give him a Hektolitre of Brass Tacks."

Said the Second, "Tommy Rot! He has broken his neck. I shall amputate his left foot and sole and heel his Vermiform Appendix." Said the first, "You shall not!"

Said the second, "Go to blazes!" They argued and argued. But the patient got worse. They pulled noses. Still the patient got worse.

They fought at the bedside.

Worse and worse became the patient.

They struggled on the bed.

The relatives remonstrated. "While you argue, the sick man perishes." The Wise Men paused. "It is a matter of Principle," said they. And they went on scrapping. So the patient died, and nobody slew the Doctors!

* * * * *

Now the patient is the working people of England and the doctors are the Tory party and the Liberal party.

Moral.—What are you going to do about it?

NOTE.—The writer of the above must have had Canadian conditions in mind.—Editor.

JULY 30, 1913

WINNIPEG

CANADA

CIRCULATION OVER 30,000 WEEKLY



It's not best because it's largest in sales—but largest in sales because its best. There are six Fords sold to one of any other car. 'Twould be hard to find a more convincing reason why you should own one.

Here's the test: 300,000 Fords now in service. Runabout \$675; Touring Car \$750; Town Car \$1000—f.o.b. Walkerville, Ont., with all equipment. Get catalogue and particulars from Ford Motor Car Company of Canada Limited, Walkerville, Ont., Canada.

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WINNIPEG

UNION BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG

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Paid-up Capital.....\$5,000,000
Ret and Undivided Profits.....1,300,000
Total Assets, over.....69,000,000

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Vice-Presidents—WM. PRICE AND R. T. RILEY.

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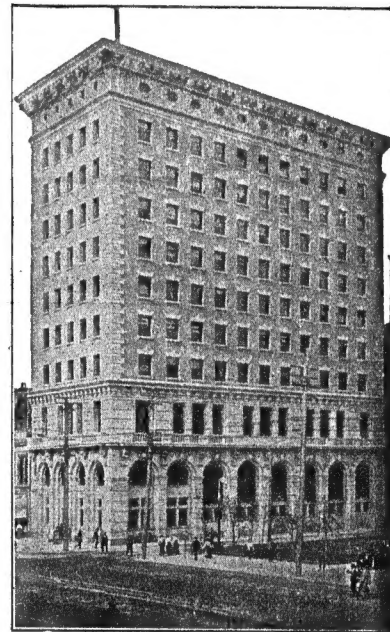
ALBERTA—Airdrie, Alix, Barons, Bashaw, Bassano, Bellevue, Blackie, Blairmore, Bowden, Bow Island, Brooks, Calgary, Carbon, Cardston, Carlstadt, Carstairs, Claresholm, Cochrane, Consort, Cowley, Didsbury, Edmonton, Fort Saskatchewan, Grande Prairie, Grassy Lake, High River, Hillcrest, Innisfail, Irvine, Lacombe, Langdon, Lethbridge, Macleod, Medicine Hat, Okotoks, Passburg, Pincher Creek, Seven Persons, Strathmore, Swallow, Three Hills, Wainwright.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO FARMERS' BUSINESS. GRAIN DRAFTS NEGOTIATED. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. Agents and Correspondents at all important centres in Great Britain and the United States. Over 296 Branches in all

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WINNIPEG BRANCH A general Banking business transacted.
D. M. NEEVE, Manager.



Head Office, Winnipeg

A RARE OFFER TO NEW READERS

STRAIGHT TALKS--No. 3

Co-operation is the watchword of the day. The various corporations against which The Guide and the Association are fighting, through the tremendous influence they have with the politicians, have compelled Western farmers to pay an increased price for practically every necessity of life they buy. Why should we pay monopoly prices anyway? when there is a logical way of saving at least a part of the plunder.

A just government does not exist for the purpose of helping one class plunder another, or to enrich one class at the expense of another; neither does it exist to compel the farmers of the West to pay to the Canadian combines a higher price than can be obtained by the natural laws of trade.

Co-operative Stores or Clubs must be formed among the farmers to carry on business among themselves, if they are to reduce in a measure the high cost of living.

The following is a striking illustration what a small body of farmers working co-operatively can do: Sexton Creek Union, No. 431, Alta., which has a membership of

1914	JANUARY						1914
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	
				1	2	3	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	

72, saved in hard cash to its members, in six months, \$1,089.00.

The Guide is advocating and helping farmers to co-operate in this manner by giving much valuable information upon the formation of such clubs. Get your friends interested in this great movement. All they have to do is to fill in the annexed coupon, get The Guide for six months, and read for themselves. Let's all pull together, because in union there's strength.

The Guide from now till Jan. 1, 1914

25^c



CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Enclosed find Twenty-five Cents for which please send The Guide from this date until January 1, 1914

Name.....

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Province.....

The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year; two years, \$1.50; three years, \$2.00; five years, \$3.00; ten years, \$5.00, in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50 per year in advance. Single copies, 5 cents.

Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for money sent loosely in a letter.

C. A. DUNNING MARRIED

The Peterborough (England) Advertiser on July 5 contained the following account of a wedding at Nassington which will interest many of our readers:

Quite a large company assembled in the Congregational church on Thursday morning to witness the marriage of Charles A. Dunning (only son of Mr. and Mrs. Dunning, of Beaverville, Saskatchewan) and Miss Ada Rowlett (niece of Mr. and Mrs. John Crowson, of Nassington). The bridegroom, who is a native of Leicester and a grandson of Mrs. Hall, of Nassington, left the homeland for Canada some ten years ago and took a keen interest in agriculture. He eventually took up farming at Beaverville. In addition to farming, Mr. Dunning is general manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, which has its headquarters at Regina.



C. A. DUNNING

Furthermore, he is a member of the Royal Commission on Agricultural Credit and Grain Markets, appointed by the Governor of the Province, and it is in this latter official capacity he has paid a visit to England. The bride, who is well known in the neighborhood, was given away by her uncle, John Crowson. The bridegroom was attended by A. F. Mantle as best man, who also is an Englishman, having spent 15 years in the West. He is a Deputy Minister of Agriculture in Saskatchewan, and has been on an official visit to this country as secretary of the Royal Commission of which the bridegroom is a member. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. E. Grinstead, pastor of the church. The special hymn sung was "O Love Divine and Golden." Suitable festal music was played by the organist, A. Rowles, L.R.A.M., and the newly-wedded pair left the church to the jubilant strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March. A reception was afterwards held at the home of Mrs. Hall. Mr. and Mrs. Dunning subsequently left by train for Liverpool, whence on Saturday they sail on the White Star Liner Megantic for Canada to take up residence at Regina.

Prosperity has this property—it puffs up narrow souls, makes them imagine themselves high and mighty, and look down upon the world with contempt; but a truly noble and resolved spirit appears greatest in distress, and then becomes more bright and conspicuous.—"Plutarch's Lives."

The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor. JOHN W. WARD, Associate Editor.
Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

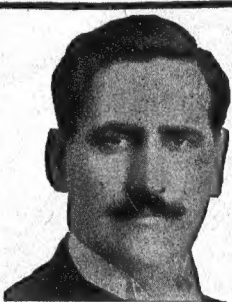
The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

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July 30th, 1913

Number 31



WANTED! Every Farmer to get our new

WORK SAVING, TIME SAVING, MONEY SAVING OFFER ON

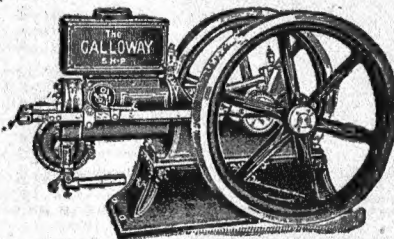
GASOLINE ENGINES

Why not have this engine on your place to take half the load of the drudgery off your shoulders? It's absolutely reliable, very economical, it's an engine with a long reputation for satisfactory work, durability, and low price, every engine made in our Waterloo factories, sold direct from factory to farm, price to you a wholesale price, based on an enormous factory capacity. We carry a complete line of GALLOWAY Engines in hand in Winnipeg, can ship in 24 hours. Send me your name so that I can send you catalog describing the engines we build. Believe me, YOU WILL SAVE MONEY BY DOING IT, and you ought to have my new

Special Offer to the first Ten Men or more in every township

WM. GALLOWAY, Pres.

The Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada
Dept. G.G.5 WINNIPEG, MAN. Limited



THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That a Dividend at the rate of Seven per cent. (7%) per annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the three months ending the 31st August 1913, and that the same will be payable at its Head Office and Branches on and after Monday, September 1st, 1913. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st August 1913, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

JAMES MASON,

General Manager.

Toronto, July 16th, 1913.

BEAVER LUMBER CO. LTD.

DEALERS IN LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL. WE OPERATE YARDS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA. SEE OUR AGENT BEFORE BUYING.
HEAD OFFICE - - WINNIPEG, MAN.

How About Your Stock, Mr. Owner!

Sick or injured stock are not profitable! Make them well. Veterinary's bills are not profitable! Cut them out. Why let animals die when a little prevention will save them? For 30 years in Western Canada I have been healing, curing, saving stock. I can heal, cure, save yours. 20,000 farmers are profiting by using my remedies. Be one of the number. Take advantage now of my newest offer. My new Emergency set: one bottle Colic Cure, one bottle Cough and Fever Remedy, one bottle Barbed Wire Liniment for \$3.00 and with them FREE Magnor's 500 page Farm and Stock Book, worth \$2.50 itself. Your great chance to be prepared for all emergencies. Get set and book at once from your dealer, or, if he hasn't got it, send \$3.00 at once to me with his name and shipment will be made at once, prepaid. Act on this at once, today. Don't put off. Secure your set and book now.



HIS MASTER'S DREAM

500 PAGE STOCK BOOK FREE WITH MAYER'S EMERGENCY SET

MAYER'S STOCK REMEDIES
THE MAYER CO.
WINNIPEG

A municipal bread supply for Glasgow is the latest proposal. Councillor Taylor, one of the Fairfield representatives, has given notice of a motion asking for the appointment of a special committee to consider and report as to the advisability of obtaining the necessary powers for

the manufacture and distribution of bread.

It's more important to court the missus when you've married her than before.—Will Crooks, M.P.

We believe, through careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. We do not knowingly accept the advertisements of frauds, get-rich-quick schemes, doubtful investments, or anything classed by us as "undesirable."

We publish no free "boosters," and all advertising matter is plainly marked as such.

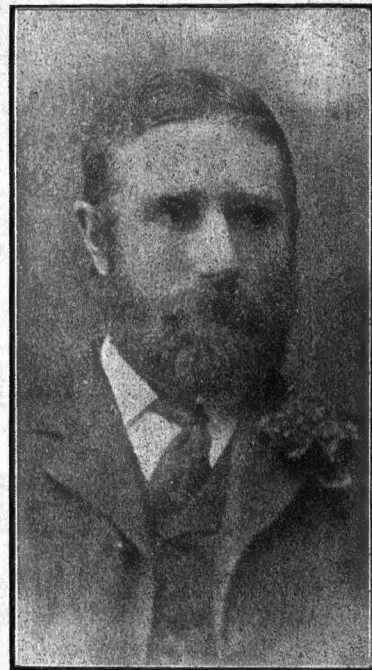
Rates for classified advertisements may be seen on the classified page. Display rates may be had on application.

Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of publication to ensure insertion.

INDEPENDENT FARMER NOMINATED

At a well attended convention of the electors of Beautiful Plains (Manitoba) constituency, on July 5, Thomas H. Drayson was unanimously nominated to stand as independent and farmers' candidate in the next provincial election. Organization was got under way and vice-presidents were appointed for the various polling subdivisions within the riding. Of the twenty-six men who signed the convention call, thirteen had formerly supported the Conservative party and thirteen the Liberals. Also, nine of the officers elected have been Conservatives and eight Liberals.

Mr. Drayson is a well-known grain grower. He has never been a worker for either party, but has supported both parties according to his judgment. The



THOMAS H. DRAYSON

following is the platform which Mr. Drayson will emphasize in the next provincial campaign:

Platform of Independent Candidate

- 1.—A full measure of Direct Legislation, whereby measures may be initiated or rejected by a referendum and unsatisfactory representatives recalled.
- 2.—A national school system and compulsory attendance.
- 3.—The title to all natural resources to remain the property of the State and be conserved in the interests of the people.
- 4.—The right of municipalities to assess lands, goods and franchises separately, with a view to gradual abolition of taxation on food, shelter and clothing.
- 5.—A new franchise act—adoption of lists revised six weeks before every general election. Revising officers to be appointed, one by the government and one by the opposition, and paid by the government.
- 6.—Sane and comprehensible laws in restraint of the liquor traffic.
- 7.—Equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

GRAIN COMMISSION AT WINNIPEG

The Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada will hold a sitting at the City Hall, Winnipeg, Man., on Wednesday, September 3, at 10 a.m., to hear the following:

1. Rules and regulations re special binning in country elevators.
2. Regulations re car order book.
3. Tariff of charges for the terminal elevators for the year 1913-14.

The Original and Only Successful Binder Engine

FARM CUSHMAN ENGINE, 4 H.P., 4 CYCLE

The cure for wet season trouble and delay. You will market all the grain you grow if you put a Cushman Engine on your binder. Your horses merely draw your binder, and our engine will successfully operate it in wet or sandy soil. Also saves all your fallen and tangled grain. Under good circumstances 2 or 3 horses will draw any 8-ft. binder made.

What the Cushman Engines are Doing for the Canadian Farmer

Saving his grain, saving his horses, saving his wood, running his grinders, operating his sheaf loaders, starting his big tractors, pumping his water, operating his churns, washing machines, etc.

AGENTS
WANTED

PLAIN TALK FROM ALBERTA

Harvey Harris writes from Lamont:

Lamont, Alta., Feb. 25, 1913.

Cushman Motor Works, Lincoln, Neb.

Gentlemen:—I have one of your 4 H.P. engines with binder attachment. I use it on 7-inch plate grinder, on a 24-inch wood saw and it gives the greatest of satisfaction.

This is my second engine of this kind in the last 12 months. My first I sold last summer attached to a Massey-Harris 8-foot binder; the man was so tickled with the way it ran the binder. He said he had heard tell of binder engines, but he never dreamed nor could he even imagine anything running so slick until he saw it with his own eyes.

There are two other Cushman engines in the neighborhood that I have had the privilege of starting and attaching to binders, and they are all more than giving satisfaction.

Yours truly,

(Signed) HARVEY HARRIS.

Send for particulars of our full line of light weight, general purpose, single and double cylinder engines.

CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS OF CANADA Limited

208 CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE :: WINNIPEG, MAN.

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THE
HECLA
FURNACE**
**SAVES ONE TON OF COAL
IN SEVEN—**

When you Buy a Furnace you get
no more than you pay for:

But

some furnaces gobble up coal at such an extravagant rate, or are so complicated in construction that the average householder condemns the plant before it has been in use six months.

The Hecla Furnace

Eliminated trouble—its mechanical construction is simple—no dust—no escaped gas, and besides, it Saves One Ton of Coal in Every Seven you buy.

Write for our booklet *Comfort and Health*—it will interest you. The Hecla Furnace is "Comfort Insurance."

CLARE & BROCKEST LTD.
WINNIPEG CANADA

Co-operation

THIS is the age of co-operative buying. Send us your address and let us tell you how to buy, by this plan, The Flour that is always good.

Daily
Capacity
300 Barrels

ECHO MILLING COMPANY
GLADSTONE, MAN.



LIVE POULTRY WANTED

A special trade all the year round enables us to give top prices, so ship direct to us at once and save the expense of feeding till the fall. By shipping them alive you save the trouble of dressing. We offer the following top prices:—

LIVE SPRING CHICKEN.....Per lb. 18c	Ducks.....Per lb. 15c
Live Hens....." 13c	Dressed Veal.....Current market price
Old Roosters....." 11c	Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg.
Turkeys....." 17c	

Cash sent immediately on receipt of goods. Let us know how many you have to ship and we will forward crates. Shipments can be sent Express collect and we will deduct the amount from cheque. All live poultry must be shipped by express.

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co., 108 Lusted Street, Winnipeg

**CAEW
"BAT"
PLUG TOBACCO**

THE ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO. LIMITED - QUEBEC

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 30th, 1913

NO REPLY FROM C.M.A.

At the time of going to press we have no reply to our invitation to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to debate the tariff question. No doubt in next week's issue we shall be able to announce their acceptance.

FARMERS' PSALM OF LIFE

Lives of farmers all remind us,
They must take their little chance;
And in working get behind them,
Larger patches on their pants.

But if Borden swells the tariff,
As he seems inclined to do,
Soon the farmers will have nothing
For to sew the patches to.

MORE LOBBY EXPOSURE

The lobby investigation by the American Congress has lifted the lid only a little, but plenty far enough to allow an unsavory smell to escape from the political cauldron. Later revelations not only confirm the worst suspicions entertained, but show that the real governing power in the United States has not been the House of Representatives and the Senate, but an invisible government behind these elected representatives. The chief business interests of the nation each had their tried and trusted men in both Houses of Congress. In addition to these, confidential agents of all the big trusts made their headquarters at Washington and took a hand in framing laws to their liking and in amending or killing any bill which opposed their interests. Standard Oil had its lobby, the railways had theirs, likewise the steel trust, the woolen trust, the sugar trust, the tobacco trust, the brewers' trust, the wire trust, the banking trust and every other trust of national importance. A simple recital of the wide sweep of the sugar trust's political action makes a "sweet" story indeed. Not that they are sinners above their fellow-beneficiaries of tariff or other special privileges, but up to the present the Congressional probe has uncovered more of their underground work. A nation-wide campaign for tariff benefits was carried on for years. Some agitation, it is true, was done openly in the light, but the really effective work, the master strokes, were plotted in the dark and carried out in secret. People could see the politicians' movements, but they could not see that it was in response to the pulling of invisible wires centering at the lobby headquarters in Washington. Among the disclosures of the sugar lobby were the careful selection of members of Congress to make speeches prepared by agents of the sugar trust, retaining ex-senators as their special representatives at Washington at large salaries, doctoring statistics presented to Congressional committees, purchasing influential newspapers, arrangements with the Associated Press to send interviews favorable to the sugar people and strenuous electioneering in support of their known friends and against any candidate they could not depend on. Even the 1912 campaign manuals of one of the national parties was prepared by the trust agents. One of the letters from Truman G. Palmer, Washington lobbyist of the United States Beet Sugar Industry Association, confiscated by Congress, contains the following admission: "We are in touch with those who are preparing the Republican campaign book and the sugar question will be handled subject to our approval. In fact, the matter is being furnished by us." In the same letter Palmer tells of having mailed 200,000 pro-sugar

speeches and other literature and goes on to say: "We have made a contract with the Public Service Company for general public work on a basis of \$2,500 a month. These people guarantee the publication of 50,000 lines a month of matter pertaining to the sugar industry." The sugar trust paid Aaron Gove, former superintendent of schools of Denver, \$5,000 a year and his expenses to travel through the country "educating" congressmen and finding out the best way to influence them on the sugar question. This Gove seems to have been worth his salary to the trust. In October, 1911, while travelling through North Dakota, he succeeded in getting a lot of newspaper publicity, especially an interview with Arbuckle, the sugar and coffee magnate. C. C. Hamlin, treasurer of the Great Western Sugar Company, congratulated the lobbyist for getting the favorable interview in "virtually every paper in the United States." To which Gove replied: "I have your reply to the Arbuckle stunt. Good. We can't give out too much of such stuff. I believe in the newspaper union. Many farmers read those patent insides. When I looked it up I found a stick-full of stuff each week was not exorbitant in price, and it sure enough does get before the voters little by little." This wholesale prostitution of the American newspapers was brazen enough, but the National Association of Manufacturers carried on a still dirtier campaign, according to the evidence received by the Senate committee two weeks ago. Col. M. M. Mulhall, for the past ten years their chief lobbyist at Washington, has unfolded a few more chapters in his startling exposure. The National Association of Manufacturers, he tells us (and as their \$10,000 agent, he ought to know), is an organization of 4,000 individual members, whose firms represent about \$10,000,000,000 capital and employ 5,000,000 persons. From 1902 up to Wilson's election, Mulhall states that approximately \$200,000 in money passed through his hands alone for bribery and lobby work in Washington and various state capitals. Among the achievements of the manufacturers' lobby are the delaying of legislation favoring the eight-hour day, the warding off of tariff reduction under Taft by urging a tariff commission, the breaking of many strikes by stirring up dissensions among the labor unions, by bribing strike leaders, or by influencing the arbitration boards. Tariff legislation was the special care of the manufacturers and by hook and crook, by bribery and intimidation, by gentle persuasion where that sufficed, and by bull-dozing when that was necessary—by such means, each in its turn, has the tariff legislation been controlled by Big Business.

It needs no insight to apply these revelations to Canada. We, too, have a "national association of manufacturers," the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Its membership as the July issue of the Association organ "Industrial Canada," boasts, is 2,989, which is three-quarters the size of its American big brother. Considering Canada's population the C.M.A. is relatively ten times larger than the American organization. Indeed, if the latter were proportionately as strong as the Canadian, it would number 42,855 members instead of its present 4,000. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association has fully as much say in tariff legislation at Ottawa as the American manufacturers ever had at Washington in their palmiest days. If the lobbying intrigues have not been as sordid on the Canadian side we cannot attribute it to the superior clay out of which our made-in-Canada millionaires are fashioned. An organization which would fleece the whole consuming population to make extravagant

profits for themselves, which trails the Empire's flag in the mire in order to distort political issues, which cares not how scanty a living its employees and the producing classes receive so long as their own fortunes are guaranteed by an unjust tariff, which lays the whole nation under tribute to pay dividends on fictitious capital and conceals profits by means of watered stock—if this group has not played as foul a political game as their American confreres it is not because they do not know what wires to pull, but because they have not needed to resort to such despicable tactics. In Canada they do not need to bribe—they give their mandates and a compliant party frames the tariff to suit their wishes. Sometimes there is a feeble objection from the Opposition, but once in office and these troubled consciences sleep the sleep that knows no waking. In the United States the power of the Big Interests appears to be broken. In Canada their grip is tightening. Public opinion to the south is so roused that the trusts will never again dictate the legislation of the country. In Canada the Triple Alliance is almost omnipotent. The few who would dispute its sovereignty are as "the voice of one crying in the wilderness." Of all the newspapers in Canada the Toronto Sun was apparently the only one which dared to give its readers a summary of the facts contained in the recent Guide article "Who Owns Canada?" But even though the odds are tremendously in favor of the Special Interests, an awakening is coming in Canada as it has come in the United States.

GOOD FOR SAM HUGHES!

There has been a considerable shake-up in Canadian military circles as a result of the boozing propensities of some of the officers of the permanent force and the prohibition leanings of Col. Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia. Colonel Sam, at the recent Halifax banquet lectured the officers in the way a mother would lecture her naughty children and told them that the permanent force was no place for men to spend their time in idleness, profligacy and social gaiety, and he also gave them a little straight talk on the liquor question. Already one officer has been allowed to retire on account of intemperance, and Colonel Hughes, it is reported, thinks that this lesson will be sufficient. It is a good thing that it was no less a person than Colonel Hughes who made these severe charges against the military officers of Canada, because if such charges had been made by The Guide or any known anti-militarist, it would be promptly laid down to disloyalty. But Colonel Sam is a Militarist of Militarists, so we presume that when he is reading the Riot Act to the officers for boozing and loafing that he knows what he is talking about. We admire Colonel Hughes for the stand he has taken on the liquor question in the volunteer forces and also in the permanent forces and we wish him every success in such work. There is no more reason why the Government should keep a bar-room for the benefit of the Militia than that the Government should keep a bar-room for the benefit of the general public. If Colonel Sam would lead his forces upon the booze department in the House of Commons and abolish it entirely he would be doing a good work also.

There is a house famine in Winnipeg and many other western cities and towns. Why? Because building sites are held for speculation while building materials are taxed by the Federal Government and completed buildings (in most places) are taxed by the city council.

TOO MUCH MEDDLING

Sir George Doughty, Unionist M.P. for Grimsby, England, was in Winnipeg last week, and in an interview made the following statement:

"The people of Great Britain are not going to put their money into a country which is not properly defended and which declines to pay for its protection."

Sir George is, of course, strongly in favor of Mr. Borden's naval policy and his statement is made to encourage that policy in Canada. Sir George is the advance guard of the British Unionists, who annually tour Canada to conduct imperialistic propaganda work. It would be well if some person would tell Sir George Doughty that he and his fellow members of the British House would be well advised not to dabble in purely Canadian affairs. The people of Canada are a free people, and Great Britain has no more authority over Canada than Canada has over Great Britain. The certain result of such meddling statements as that of Sir George Doughty is to create an ill-feeling between the people of Canada and those of Great Britain. Not only is Sir George's statement absolutely unwarranted, but it is misleading and untrue. British Capitalists today have invested in Canada \$1,750,000,000, while in Argentina they have investments to the amount of \$2,500,000,000, yet Argentina is a foreign country with no navy and no army worth mentioning. We can give endless proof that the British capitalist gives his money on a business basis and not for sentimental reasons, but this is sufficient to disprove Sir George's statement. When he talks about Canada declining to pay for its protection he simply does not know what he is talking about, and if it is quite as satisfactory to him the majority of the Canadian people would prefer to settle their own problems in their own way without outside assistance.

TARIFF REVISION COMING

In the last issue of Industrial Canada, the official organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, appears the following editorial statement:

"It is reasonably certain, judging from the unofficial reports, that there will be a general revision of the Canadian Customs' Tariff at the next session of Parliament."

This statement is quite in accord with a statement made by the president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at a meeting in Montreal some weeks ago, when he urged the manufacturers to get ready to protect themselves from tariff reductions, and declared that the manufacturers must secure a stronger representation in Parliament. These two statements coming from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association are pretty good evidence of what is likely to happen, and the Grain Growers should take warning therefrom. For the last twenty-five or thirty years practically all general revisions of the tariff have been made by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and the chief part played by Parliament was simply to incorporate the result into legislation. If the farmers are not thoroughly alive and watchful they will suffer when the tariff is revised at the coming session of Parliament. We believe it would be an excellent thing for the Government to provide a public hearing on the tariff question at the next session of Parliament, as was done on the revision of the Bank Act. In that way there will be a tremendous amount of publicity thrown upon the working of the present tariff laws and no doubt Parliament would be better enabled to make the revision in accordance with the needs of the public. If the Government will adopt this suggestion and hear evidence from all interested parties, there will be a great improvement on the secret "hole-in-the-corner" methods by which our tariff laws have been made in the past.

DON'T'S FOR GRAIN GROWERS

Don't agitate for lower tariff duties because you will offend the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Don't agitate for lower freight rates because you will offend our three great railway companies.

Don't agitate for cheaper money, because you will offend the Bankers' Association.

Don't complain about the high price of lumber because you will offend the Lumbermen's Association.

Don't complain about the high rate of interest you pay on mortgages, because you will offend the Loan and Mortgage companies.

Don't advocate co-operative stores, because you will offend the Retail Merchants' Association.

Don't advocate taxing land values, because you will offend the Real Estate Associations.

Don't advocate honest politics because you will offend both the Grit and the Tory parties.

Don't organize your own elevator companies nor ship grain to your own grain company, because you will offend the Elevator Combine.

Don't talk temperance, because that will offend the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association.

If there is anything else that the Grain Growers have been urging for the benefit of themselves and the people at large, they should at once stop it if they wish to keep in the good graces of various other organizations. All of these organizations are working to put as much money as possible into the pockets of their own members, and there is only a handful of them all combined. The majority of them are doing a useful work, and if they were satisfied with a reasonable profit there is no reason why they should not continue that work. But they are organizing in order to reap larger profits from the public and for this reason they dislike to see the farmers themselves organizing in self-protection. Every other calling in Canada is organized except the farmers, and that is the reason the farmers get the worst of it in every deal and always will get the worst of it until they are organized on business lines to protect themselves at all times. The only way to win the goodwill of these organizations is to work hard and keep quiet while you are being fleeced.

A mounted policeman, in 1902, bought two lots in Saskatoon for \$40. He afterwards went to the Yukon, and on returning ten years later sold the property, still vacant, for \$62,500. The increased value of \$62,460 was created by the people of Saskatoon, but under our laws it belonged to the policeman, who, though he had no doubt done his duty zealously in the frozen north, had done nothing to increase the value of land in the Saskatchewan city. In the same way land values amounting to many millions of dollars have been created by the increase of population in cities, towns, villages and prairie settlements throughout Canada, and it all goes into private pockets. The Taxation of Land Values would place this immense fund, created by the public at large, into the public treasury, to be used for education, public improvements, fire and police protection and all other functions of government. Would this not be a better means of raising public revenues than taxing the food, clothing and homes of the people?

All those who believe that the people should rule, should support Direct Legislation. The Initiative gives the people power to demand the laws which they desire, the Referendum gives them the power to reject the laws they do not desire, and the Recall enables them to discharge unfaithful and dishonest public servants.

"Protection," we are constantly reminded, is a beautiful policy adopted for the benefit of the worker, to shield him from the competition of pauper laborers who do not live on such a wholesome and prosperous plane as the employees of Canadian industries. The Dominion Steel Corporation is one concern which has received "adequate protection" to the tune of some \$7,500,000 spot cash, direct from the Canadian treasury. Yet the Presbyterian's Home Mission report, in speaking of the foreign population of some 15,000 at Cape Breton, where the Dominion Steel Corporation's huge plant is located, says, "They are made to live in conditions which are inevitably degrading and demoralizing." Rev. Mr. Kinsale, Presbyterian missionary in the Sydney district, states that dog-meat is a regular item in the bill of fare of many of the miners.

Sir Donald Mann was in Brandon on the 21st of this month and handed out a very positive statement to the effect that no matter how large the crop was this year there would be no blockade on the C.N.R. This is the same old chestnut that the C.N.R. magnates always hand out before the crop begins to move, on the principle, we presume, that if they did not hand it out early they would never be able to hand it out at all. We will wager that a good crop will tie up the C.N.R. very badly, despite those \$15,000,000 that Mackenzie and Mann just got from the public treasury.

The last copy of the Canadian Gazette, published in London, England, tells us that after His Majesty had been shown the C.P.R. exhibit at the Bristol Royal Agricultural Show, including a model of a ready-made farmhouse, "the king paid a high tribute to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company." This, we protest, is going too far. It's all well enough for the C.P.R. to exact "high tribute" from the Canadian people. We are getting used to that. But surely the C.P.R. doesn't need to take "tribute" from the king.

Purchasers of malting barley wish to warn farmers not to have their barley threshed too closely because short threshing not only breaks many kernels of the grain, but injures the germ end of many more kernels, making it useless for seed or malting purposes. It is suggested that after threshing wheat or other grain that it would require only a little care and attention to have the cylinders opened up or adjusted for the threshing of barley and thus produce a quality that will secure the highest market value.

"It is absolute nonsense to state that hard times are caused by war," said Col. Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, to the Farnham, Quebec, Board of Trade, after reviewing the mounted forces encamped near that town. "The great cause of money stringency, of high rates of interest and the high cost of living is war," said Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, speaking before the New York State Banking Association, on June 13. Take your choice.

General Sir Ian Hamilton, after touring Canada for the past month with Col. Sam Hughes, states that he has "noticed that the military spirit is rising, ever rising." It is easy to account for the distinguished visitor's delusion, practically all his time having been spent in visiting militia camps, armories and drill halls. He must have mistaken his own wishes and the Minister of Militia's stirring speeches for the spirit of the Canadian people.

A man in Newark, New Jersey, refused a legacy of \$2,000, because he wants to "earn with his own fingers" all the money he gets. He was never cut out for a politician.

Who is the Enemy?

By David Starr Jordan

President of Stanford University, California

What shall we say of the talk of war and the ever recurring danger from the enemy? Only this: There is to be no war. There is to be no foreign enemy. The enemy is he who talks of war, the evil-minded knave, the noisy fool, the unthinking who echo the clamor the knave and fool set up.

Just now, the enemy is fuming over Japan. There is no war in that quarter. There is no trouble save what we make for ourselves, and the echoes our noises may provoke. Men without brains in the long run have no influence. Between cowardly fear and cowardly bluster there is not much to choose.

Japan's National Difficulties

Let us look quietly at the situation. Japan's people recognize—those who have the breadth of vision belonging to the good citizen—that the United States is her nearest neighbor among the western nations, her best customer and most steadfast friend. Her own ambitions and interests lie all in the restoration of Korea, the safeguarding of Manchuria, and in her readiness to do her part in the untold future of China. She is in debt to a degree no other civilized nation knows; her taxes are crushing; her country is without roads, and her railway system must be rebuilt at a cost she dare not face. She is as eager for more war as we of California for more earthquakes.

Along the borders where great nations meet there is friction among ill-tempered or narrow-minded men. This fact makes an immigration problem on the Pacific Coast. This problem was bravely met and solved in 1907. It was solved by national statesmen, without the aid of local politicians; and so it was honorably solved.

California Usurped Authority

Next comes a smaller problem, of alien land-holding. It is microscopic as yet, though it may have germs of trouble if Japanese farm colonies grow up in the midst of an environment of provincialism and intolerance. There is no remedy for this evil, if evil it be, except through a careful study of the actual conditions and their future promise, with an after adjustment through friendly agreement between the government at Washington and the Ministry at Tokyo. As this matter has international bearings and results, it lies outside the jurisdiction of any state. In assuming to usurp federal authority, the Governor and Legislature of California have placed themselves in antagonism, not to Japan—for California can have no direct relations with a foreign nation—but in antagonism to the United States. This antagonism exists in fact, even if it be true that the sinous language

of the statute should legalize its obviously unconstitutional provisions. In any event the courts of the United States are adequate to settle the question. Any act of the Legislature of California discriminating between foreign nations must become

courts and he receives none. All his foreign business is transacted through the Department of State at Washington.

War Talk is 99% Lies

It is manifestly a duty of Japan, as of any other nation, to protest against

over is ninety-nine per cent. lies. It has been found in Germany and France that the same money is used in both countries to inflame the waterfront mobs. The armor pirates of the world play into each other's hands.

The same spirit excites the waterfront mobs in Japan and in the United States. Fortunately the saner elements in both nations are at the head of affairs. This is generally the case, for if it were not so, nations could not long exist.

Fair Japanese Comment

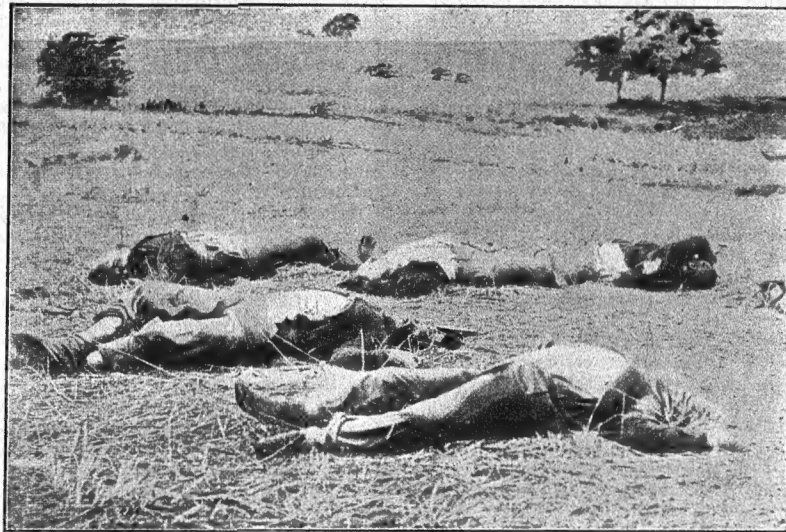
I quote the following from Mr. Zumoto, editor of the Japan Times, a paper in Tokyo, representing the opinion of the Japanese government:

"The cries of war raised in yesterday's meeting in the Kokugi-kan, Ryogoku, as a demonstration against the land-ownership legislation in California, are ill-advised, to say the least. Those speakers who indulged in such rash arguments have disqualified this nation for criticizing America for its having Hobsons and Hearsts. Besides, they have missed the mark by placing the emphasis on the anti-Japanese sentiment in California. Because no amount of local anti-Japanese agitation would have any serious effect on Japanese interests, but for the circumstance that the Japanese are barred from naturalization by the Federal laws. The Japanese nation has not yet made any serious effort to obtain the right of naturalization, and if we did, even at the present, we would have a fair chance of success. Only those who talk about war with America are injuring the cause of Japan by decreasing the chance of much success. America is a democratic country, and has the right to refuse citizenship to a people who have shown themselves incompetent to carry out a democratic government. The first necessary qualification of the people for the task is that they should be able to discuss national or international questions in a calm, dispassionate way. The people who easily get hysterical, lose their reason in passion, and are inclined to decide by force those questions that can be decided by discussion, lack the political self-restraint without which a democratic government is impossible. We would refuse to believe that the Japanese were so backward in political training but for the hysterical demonstration that unfortunately occurred here yesterday."

The Japanese crisis is not a matter for warships or soldiers or local politicians. Its solution rests with experts in Constitutional Law and in Social Relations.

Whoever talks of war and stirs up race antipathies, he is the enemy in either nation. The name traitor has long been used for better men.

"THE GLORY OF WAR"



"The High-Water Mark of the Confederacy." A portion of the field at the foot of the slope after Picket's immortal charge at Gettysburg



The Harvest of Death at the Second Battle of Bull Run. Federal dead left on the field where, a year before, the Union cause had met its first defeat

an act of the United States itself, or else it is an act of local usurpation. Only sovereign nations can deal with sovereign nations, and the Governor of California is not a ruler of any sovereign nation. He has no ambassadors from foreign

discriminations, and there her duty stops, until the question of jurisdiction is settled. And there it has stopped. Only the enemy talks of Japan's "arrogance," of "her efforts to domineer," her attempts "to force the issue." War talk the world

The Mail Bag

WHO OWNS CANADA?

Editor, Guide:—Your article "Who Owns Canada" in the recent issue of The Guide is a revelation of the hard and cruel facts concerning our free (?) country that ought to bring you a letter of thanks and appreciation of the work you are doing from every adherent of Democracy who reads The Guide, for your article is surely an eye opener in every respect.

If some one comes along and tells the Western farmers, "Vote for me and I will give you reciprocity," why, we all run like sheep and vote for him, even though by so doing if we elect him our chance of gain is only pecuniary. But now here comes the editor of The Guide saying Democracy is in danger and showing us how it is and why, in other words, he is showing us that we have in most cases, if not altogether, elected misrepresentatives, you don't believe it, eh? Well what about the \$15,000,000 to MacKenzie and Mann handed out forthwith without any questions asked as

compared with the paltry half million to agriculture after repeated petitions, and now the half million is hampered so with conditions and restrictions that it will net very little if anything at all for the good of the country. The practice of electing misrepresentatives to give away the people's money to rich corporations can and will be stopped. The people must look into conditions a little more and instead of thinking that some day they will have a piano and a little leisure time, they must study a few things like Direct Legislation, land tax, government ownership of public utilities, etc., etc., and they will see that unless they themselves bring about these reforms they will wait a long, long time for the leisure hour and better social conditions. I hope The Guide office will be snowed under with letters of thanks for the article "Who Owns Canada." It is a revelation that rings true. It is a vision appealing to our moral natures, saying, "Awake, ye slumberers, awake in the name of justice before it is too late."

H. G. AHERN.

Faith, Alta.

CO-OPERATIVE ELEVATOR'S SHOWING

Editor, Guide:—I am enclosing you a statement of our last season's work. It may interest some of your farmer readers. This company (Madison, South Dakota, Farmers' Elevator Co.) is a co-operative company. They divide their net earnings according to the amount of business each stockholder does with the company; pro rata on the bushels of grain.

J. A. MCGOVERN,
Madison, South Dakota. Manager.

Note.—The statement accompanying Mr. McGovern's letter shows business done for the year as follows:—Wheat, 57,093 bushels; barley, 90,631 bushels; oats, 60,197 bushels; corn, 6,452 bushels; flax, 3,404 bushels; timothy, 89,170 pounds; clover, 4,240 pounds; Millet, 1,392 pounds; speltz, 3,511 pounds; twine, 101,175 pounds; flour, 2,613 sacks; feed, 222 sacks; coal, 1,631½ tons; salt, 69,450 pounds. The net profits were \$2,990.44. Average price paid for wheat, 73-62 cts.; barley, 48-72 cts.; oats, 24-23 cts.; corn, 39-23 cts.; flax, 139-79 cts.

NOV. 1 A POOR DATE FOR NOTES

Editor, Guide:—With your permission I would like to say a few words about the hardship and loss forced on the farmers every fall through having their notes given to machinery companies coming due on November 1. Very few farmers in the West are fortunate enough to have much of a bank account and be able to pay cash for their machinery, the great majority having to depend on the crop to pay their accounts. Now the trouble is, every farmer can't get his threshing done just when he wants it done. He has got to wait his turn, and every season hundreds of farmers have just threshed or still have it to do when their notes come due. Then, again, those who are late getting their threshing done find very often that when they are ready to haul out their grain that the elevators are all full, no cars are to be had, their notes are about due and the machinery companies are demanding a settlement. Here is the farmer with grain which he can't get on the market forced to either ask for a renewal of his notes, or else humbly

Continued on Page 12

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

WOMAN'S UNNECESSARY MARTYRDOM

We women love to be martyrs. So we do the work of three people and glow all over with a feeling of self-righteousness and ache with weariness. Men don't like to be martyrs. They invent machinery to do the work of two and a half people and plume themselves on their extra cleverness.

I know of at least half a dozen farms in this province where there are three hundred and twenty to six hundred and forty acres of land clear. On these farms they have windmills to cut the chop for the animals and bring water into the barn. They have chutes to carry the grain down to the horses' mangers. They have binders and mowers, steam plows and automobiles. There is nothing to lighten the work of the farmer and his male help that has not been supplied.

But—in the house, there is not even a coal-oil stove to lessen the heat of the hot weather cooking. The washing is done by the old primitive method of rubbing on the board or the other almost equally trying work of running a hand machine. Such a thing as a mangle to smooth all the large clothes is undreamed of. The water is carried ten to twenty yards into the house and out again, a sink and a water supply being unnecessary luxuries. A vacuum cleaner is too good to be true, and in many of these houses there is not even a cistern and the soft water for washing has to be carried around the house from the eaves at the side. Some day a sympathetic man will invent a really good and reasonably priced dish-washer and then that will be another thing that most women haven't which they might have.

Now I refuse to believe that the greed of the husbands is the only thing that keeps these well-to-do women from making their lives more livable. I fancy that in many cases it is because the women themselves have always been doing these things and they are slow to change. One reason why I think so is that in cases where it would not cost a cent, they do everything the hardest possible way. For instance, many women keep their spice boxes in the pantry—half a city block from their stoves—and they keep the long handled mixing spoons there, too. Over every stove there ought to be a little tin box of salt and pepper at least. On hooks beside them there should be spoons and forks for stirring.

The other day I got a circular from an American firm showing a kitchenette which is a larger member of the kitchen cabinet family, with more closet and table space. They illustrated kitchens built with one or two of these kitchenettes arranged conveniently around the sink and stove, and the pantry eliminated and showed the saving in steps on the part of the housewife. As I looked at it, with its beautiful arrangements for lighting, it struck me that we don't study our kitchens enough. We don't pay the least attention usually as to whether we have arranged our windows so that the worker will always have to stand in her own light. We let the builder put in a window wherever he thinks a window ought to go and then we abide patiently by the unhappy result. We keep the supplies away off in the pantry, so that when there is any baking to be done we have to make the longest possible journey from the baking table to get them.

Some builders in this city have even taken to putting the pantries at the end of the partition between the kitchen and diningroom, so that you have to go through it on an angle to get from one room to the other, and only the other day I heard of a house where it was necessary to walk up the hall about five feet to the diningroom. Only a man with his eyes shut could have designed such a house.

Frankly I don't think that the ideal kitchen, where the maximum of work can be done in the minimum of time, will ever be realized until woman takes the problem in hand herself. Let each of us begin on it.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

Never does a man portray his character more vividly than in his manner of portraying others.

ONE WAY FOR A WIFE TO SHARE PROPERTY

Dear Miss Beynon:—If a title of land is written, "Mr. Jones and his wife, Mary," will that title or deed entitle the wife to one half of same, or how must it be written to entitle wife to an equal share? Would the wife's share go to her children in case of her death or back to her husband?

Would you print information concerning same in The Guide?

TRUTH.

Answer.—If title is made to "Mr. Jones and his wife, Mary," wife is owner of a one half undivided interest. The proper way is to set out both parties' names in full. In case of death, one third would go to husband and remainder to children. Of course, wife may dispose of her property by will as she chooses.

HATS OUTRAGEOUS IN COST

Dear Miss Beynon:—Although never having had occasion to wear mourning, I have often thought it a senseless and expensive custom. I understand that mourning goods, hats, veils, etc., are more expensive than other colors. It looks as if the merchants are taking advantage of people's bereavement and are exacting a greater profit from these goods because they know that people consider mourning apparel as indispensable.

I have often told my sisters never to wear mourning for me because they, being obliged to earn their own living, would indeed find it a hardship to be

to get and I think that is the chief reason for the expensiveness of it.

F.M.B.

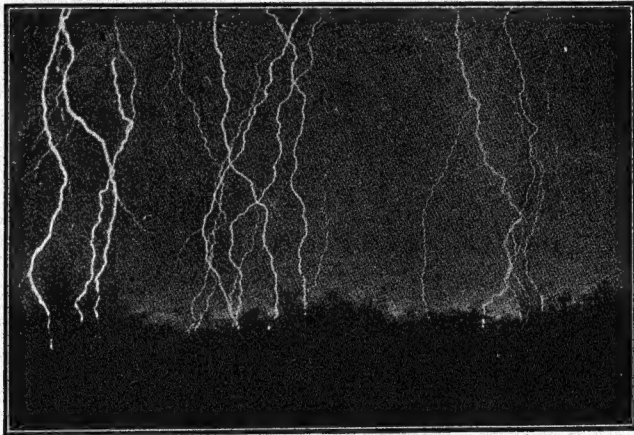
HOW DO YOU MAKE THE BUTTER GATHER?

Dear Miss Beynon:—I must let you know how much I enjoy your pages of The Guide. I think they are just great. I see some of the readers say they do not agree with everything written. Well, neither do I, but it would never do for us all to think alike.

I am coming for help. Will someone tell me what to do to make the butter gather? I sometimes churn for an hour and butter will not gather, which makes it tiresome, especially when there is so much other work to do, as there is on the farm.

Here is a help especially at threshing time. Make a plain standard cake recipe, double its size and put one half in two jelly cake plates and the other half in a plain cake pan and bake and you will have two cakes in the same time as it takes to make one. I put chocolate or any icing on the long pan of cake and jelly in between layers.

Here is a recipe for lemonade syrup. Two cups sugar, two cups water. Let boil 15 minutes, let cool and add half ounce citric acid, beaten to a powder, mixed with two tablespoons essence of lemon to the syrup; bottle for use. Two tablespoons of this to one glass of water makes a nice summer drink when lemons



A remarkable picture of lightning, in which some of the streaks show black

obliged to make a complete change in their wardrobes. I only hope to see the day when the custom will be completely abandoned. Do you not think this custom of buying costly flowers for caskets rather overdone? I know some people who have done this and really they could not afford it, but "Everybody else does," they say, and they seem to think the world would not consider their grief and sympathy just as sincere if some cheaper flowers were sent.

There is another thing I would like to see the women of this country go on strike against and that is the exorbitant price of millinery. If we did not have to buy a hat in the beginning of each season, we might have another suit to wear. A hat or covering of some kind is a necessity, but why these beflowered and beflowered things that the sun soon fades and the first rain gives it a death warrant? And what is more, the milliners ask a little fortune for them. Tag-day for the sanatorium would not be quite so necessary if fewer hats of the tinsel variety were worn. When will women learn to use common sense in their dress, like the men? Men wear caps and pull them well down over their heads when it is frosty, but women stick on a little disc of felt, with a blue-jay sitting on the top of it, and go out at 30 and 40 below, together with a wind. The doctors must smile when they see some women on the street and go home and take an inventory of their drugs on hand.

SHORTY.

I think perhaps you are a little hard on the merchants in regard to mourning goods. A really beautiful black dye is one of the hardest things in the world

are scarce, as they are 35 miles from town. I will sign myself

CHERRY BLOSSOM.

HUMILIATING THE CHILD

By Dennis H. Stovall, in Mothers' Magazine

Nothing wounds the heart of a child more keenly than humiliation. It is a form of punishment that needs to be administered with caution. There are times, perhaps, when good may come through this method of chastisement, but so rare are these occasions that the safe rule is to avoid it altogether. A child can easily detect the difference between wise correction and overhumiliation. The one leads to immediate improvement, the other brings a season of heart-breaking sorrow or stubborn resentment.

Happy is that home in which there is no self-appointed critic—that cold-eyed individual who is always and forever taking notice of the undesirable things the younger members of the family do, picking out the faults, and bringing out for inspection the unfortunate habits that the boy or girl is making a good fight to subdue. The mother or the father, the older brother or sister, the uncles and aunts who appoint themselves critics for the young, are sometimes more harmful than all the evils against which the brave boy and girl fight and struggle. A mother will sometimes thoughtlessly, while calling or being called upon, use the greater part of the half-hour, or hour, telling of the "bad" and "naughty" things her little boy or girl has been doing. The poor child, helpless and unable to defend itself, must sit in silence and endure the ordeal. And, as hinted, its heart is either wounded forever, or is calloused with indifference.

The writer is intimately acquainted with a family in which the children are never made to suffer the torture of overhumiliation. Obedience is a strict rule in this family, and a sharp line is drawn between right and wrong, but the method of correction or punishment is never overhumiliation. If a child commits a wrong, whether wilfully or thoughtlessly, the mother calls him gently to her room and the two of them talk it over. Scolding is never done in the presence of strangers, and punishment is never administered in the presence of the family. When at table, instead of talking of disagreeable and undesirable things, the good, the pure, the noble and the brave are brought to the fore. The motto of this happy family (and it is truly happy) is: "If I can't speak well of a person or thing, I will not speak at all."

How do they dispose of their faults and mistakes? In just the same open-hearted manner with which they conduct every phase and feature of the family life. Absolute confidence exists between the children and the parents. When a boy commits a wrong, if he is a very small boy, he goes at once to his mother and tells her of it. If he is an older boy, he goes to his father and makes the same frank confession. The boy was taught from earliest childhood that he can use his faults for self-improvement if only he will try. So he has no hesitancy in going to his father or mother with them. The rest of the family may never know what the faults were or how they occurred.

THE IMPORTANCE OF SLEEP

By Emily F. Yorke

The child because of its ceaseless activity during its waking hours, and the constant demand made upon its strength and nervous energy by rapid growth, requires far more sleep than the adult, and feels the lack of an adequate supply much more keenly, its system demonstrating any privation in this respect by fretfulness and temper spells. No child can sleep restfully if it must share its bed with another, and it is positively injurious to a little one to sleep with an aged person, no matter how strong the affection that exists between the two. Each child should have its own bed; even if this be the simplest cot, where the restless movements of another will not disturb it, and it should be so warmly covered that plenty of fresh air can be admitted to the bedroom without chilling it. Up to the seventh year—longer if there is a predisposition toward nervousness—the child should be allowed to wake of its own accord, and if it goes to bed in a dark, quiet, well-ventilated room at a properly early hour it will not want to sleep late, but will awake with the birds, rested, cheerful and alert. Dr. Clement Dukes has arrived at a sort of general average of the amount of sleep desirable for children of varying ages; according to which from the fifth to the tenth year a sliding scale from thirteen and a half to eleven and a half hours of sleep are required, which means the child must be in bed and asleep by seven or thereabouts if it is to be up at by half-past six in the morning. From the twelfth to the sixteenth year eleven to nine hours are needed. To secure this amount of sleep for her children necessitates considerable planning, much determination and very possibly some self-sacrifice on a mother's part, but the establishing of tranquil, restful sleep habits is well worth special effort, for nothing is more beneficial to the human system at any time of life. Accustom the child to sleeping without a night light, and carefully guard it from any suggestion which may create fear of the dark. Show it the beautiful stars, show it, too, that there is never a total absence of light out of doors after the eyes have become accustomed to the dark.

WANTS SUPPER DISHES

Last year some one was asking about tomato jam. I will send some recipes along later on, but not too late to be useful. I wish some one would send in some good supper dishes, other than fried potatoes; something not too difficult to prepare. It would help me out a lot.

ZEPHYR.

CO-OPERATION

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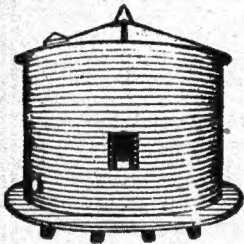
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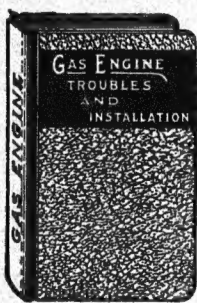
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GAS ENGINE TROUBLES AND INSTALLATION



"Gas Engine Troubles and Installation," by J. B. Rathbun, consulting gas engineer and instructor at Chicago Technical College, is the best book available for the study of gas and gasoline engines. This book shows you How to Install, How to Operate,

How to Make Immediate Repairs, and How to Keep a Gas Engine Running. The book contains 444 pages and is written in plain, non-technical language, so that the ordinary farmer will be able to turn to it readily for what information he wants. Particular attention has been paid to the construction and adjustment of the accessory appliances, such as the ignition system and carburetor, as these parts are most liable to derangement and as a rule are the least understood parts of the engine. The illustrations are very numerous and show the parts of the engines as they are actually built. The Trouble Chart makes all the information at once available, whether or not the whole book has been read, and will greatly aid the man whose engine has gone on "strike." There is no better book on the subject on the market. These books are kept in stock in The Guide office and will be sent to any address promptly by return mail. Postpaid \$1.00. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by F. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta

SUMMERVIEW'S BIG DAY

The following report has been received from Summerview Local Union No. 147: Owing to the attractive events advertised to take place on Dominion Day in town and other near-by places, the annual Summerview picnic was not held on the customary first of July, but on the fourth. The picnic proved again a great success both as a social rendezvous for all the farmers of the surrounding districts, as well as a financial replenishment of the Local treasury. Shortly after 10 a.m. the people commenced to arrive, and by noon a crowd of between three and four hundred were dispersing themselves in pairs or groups under the trees by the Old Man River, eagerly inspecting lunch baskets and satisfying the inner man. Cooling drinks, ice cream, fruit, etc. could be had at the Union's booth at a moderate price and were seemingly greatly appreciated, to judge from the brisk way in which two of our members were kept moving serving out same. Lunch over, we were treated to a short address from the energetic and well known member of Pincher Creek Local, R. Henderson, who, after congratulating the Summerview Local on their officers and the energetic way in which the picnic had been arranged, dwelt on the necessity of union and co-operation among the farmers. The Local's secretary replied and, on behalf of the Union, invited all the guests present to participate in the sports now to start according to the program arranged by the Sports Committee. The merchants of Pincher Creek Station and Brocket had again this year provided splendid prizes to be competed for, and we take this opportunity to express our thanks for their kindness and generosity. The sports over, and supper partaken of, opportunity was given for those who enjoy the pleasure of the "light fantastic" up till 12 o'clock. Altogether a very satisfactory day was experienced, the only regret being felt that we had been unable to secure any of our Executive to spend the day with us.

N. H. NATHORST, Secretary.

BUSY TIME, BUT GOOD PICNIC

The Local Maple Leaf Union No. 504 gathered at the home of J. F. Anderson, on Saturday, June 14, 1913, and held a picnic along the Saskatchewan River. Fourteen families were represented among the Union members besides a number of visitors. A picnic dinner was enjoyed by all, followed by an interesting program. President G. I. Lofquist took the chair, and as the Secretary was unable to be present, Vice-president W. J. Reid took his place and managed the program in a manner that brought admiration from those present. Later in the afternoon games and contests were indulged in by old and young alike. In the evening a dance was held at Box Springs Schoolhouse by the Union. The picnic was held during a very busy season and some of the members did not feel able to take the day from the field work, but those who attended were in favor of making the picnic a yearly event.

UNION PICNIC AT GULL LAKE, LACOMBE

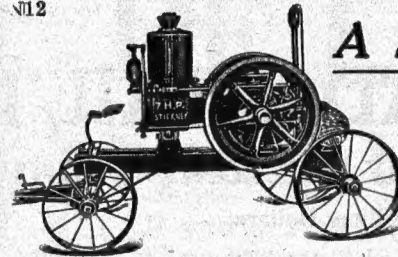
The Lakeside, Progressive, Milton, Arbordale, Bentley and Rimbey Unions were all represented, some seven or eight hundred people, principally farmers and their families turning out to hear an address from P. P. Woodbridge, general secretary of the U.F.A., and Mrs. Muldrew, of Red Deer Ladies' College. Picnic lunch was the order of the day, after which a long program of sports was run through, including races for ladies and gentlemen, both on water and on shore. Baseball and football games quickly followed, finally concluding with a highly successful dance in the Gull Lake hall in the evening. This is the first of what we hope will be many of such annual gatherings and the success of this one and the support given by the farmers is most encouraging, many coming over twenty-five miles and some even further.

Success to the U.F.A. in all its undertakings throughout Alberta.

H. L. ANGELL EVANS,
Pres. District Association.

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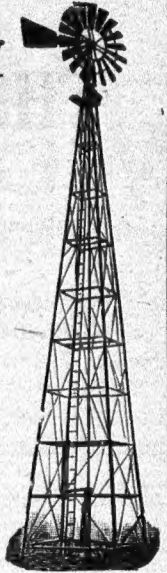
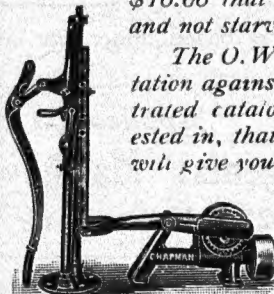


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An Irish homesteader's definition of Homestead Law was, "The Government bets you 160 acres of land against \$10.00 that you cannot live on it five years and not starve."

The O.W.E. & P. Co. bets you their reputation against your time writing for our illustrated catalogues of whatever you are interested in, that you will find the machine that will give you entire satisfaction.

If your dealer does not handle our lines, write the Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Limited, at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, or Calgary.



Threshers' Account Book

Every thresherman should have an account book that will show him his profit and loss every day. This book is easy to keep and gives the standing every night. The threshing account may be handed to the farmer two minutes after the last sheaf has passed through the machine. Supplies to laborers are kept in a systematic form always ready to be deducted from the wages account. There can be no "leakholes." The Threshers' Account Book contains—

2 Sheets Time Book for Names, etc.	4 Sheets Laborers Petty Ledger
10 Sheets Weeks' Record Forms	2 Sheets Standard Journal
20 Account Forms	2 Sheets Standard Ledger
20 Duplicates of Accounts	62 Sheets Labor Saving Records
2 Sheets Summary Gains and Losses	Every Thresherman should have one

The Book is bound with stiff boards, covered with leatherette, having projecting edges. A Book constructed to stand rough usage. Size of Book 8¾ by 11¼. Price \$1.00 Postpaid.

BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
Winnipeg - Manitoba

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An account that is opened in the name of two or more persons is termed a "Joint Account." Any of the parties to such an account have the privilege of withdrawing or depositing money over their own name, and in case of the death of one of the parties the amount on deposit may be withdrawn by the survivor, or survivors, without any formality or process of law.

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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

MR. CANARY'S CAPTURE

The sun peeked over the tree-tops into the nest of Mr. and Mrs. Canary, or he would have peeked into the nest if Mrs. Canary had not been sitting so tightly over her little brood that not a flicker of light could reach them.

Father Canary wakened slowly from his slumber and stretched first one yellow wing and then the other and then each yellow leg in turn. Mother Canary, whose sleep had been broken by the restless moving and cheeping of her two small babies, smiled up sleepily at Father Canary when he asked her, in bird language if she would come and gather worms for little Dickey and Jenny.

She ruffled her mother wings, stretched, gave a great yawn and flew down from the tree to the ground and began the business of gathering worms.

"Look Wife, look at this pretty little nest," cried Father Canary, hopping excitedly around a wee house of slats which had suddenly appeared from nowhere in the night.

"Better leave it alone," said Mrs. Canary, being, like most mothers, suspicious of the unknown.

So Father Canary returned to his worm-getting, but with many a backward glance at the funny little house. Once or twice, as the hungry young ones in the nest began to cheep less noisily, he gave an eager little hop in that direction, but each time Mother Canary looked up sternly and said, "Where are you going, Dick?" and he came back to work, pretending he had only been looking for a worm.

But alas and alack! that afternoon, when the babies were having a sleep, Mother Canary went over for a little gossip with a neighbor in a near-by elm and Father Canary, left alone, flew as straight as an arrow to the tiny house and dropped down softly beside it. It had an open door and just inside the door was a tempting little pile of grain, so in he hopped and bang went the door.

Father Canary was very much surprised and a little frightened, so without waiting to eat the grain, he began to look for the way out, but look as he would he could not find one. Then he began to beat his poor little wings against the bars and shriek and cry until Mrs. Canary, hearing him, dropped her knitting and flew homewards with a great fluttering of her shining wings and a frightened beating of her loving little heart. But just as she had almost reached home, a terrible thing happened. The funny little house was picked up bodily and carried off by two great boys, who did not heed Father Canary's pitiful, frightened little cries for release nor Mother Canary's weeping.

I only hope that it was not any of you little boys who helped to break up this happy family.

DIXIE PATTON.

THE STORY OF A LITTLE WREN

I am a little wren, a grey bird with a few white feathers in my tail and wings.

I came out of a shell and the first I remember I was lying in a little nest in the pocket of an old scare-crow. It was very warm under my mother's wings. When my mother flew away to get food, I lay there in our nest, enjoying the warm sunlight and the fresh air.

I was the largest bird in our little family. Our mother fed us on worms or anything good she could find and we grew like weeds, but of course we did not know how to fly.

One day our mother called us and told us she was going to teach us how to fly. There hung a nice limb beside our nest. We stepped upon the limb; mother then jumped from one branch to another and kept coaxing us to follow, but we were frightened, so we chirped and told her we were afraid to try. She then told us to jump. I jumped and after many attempts I succeeded in jumping to a big branch just below. The

others followed. We flew to the ground and so we knew how to fly.

We flew about with our mother for about two weeks, gathering food for ourselves. Autumn was drawing near and the leaves were putting on their autumn dresses of yellow, red and brown. By this time we were also thinking of starting on our journey to the South. Many birds had gone, among these were the crows, sparrows and a few robins.

We left Saskatchewan and before long we were touring the orange groves of sunny Florida. I am very happy here. This is the story of my life so far. So goodbye till I come again.

—Flurry Wren.

WILLIAM C. HAACKE.

Age 14 years.

A LONESOME NIGHT JOURNEY

Once on a time this country did not have any white men. One time a white man with his wife and two children came to live in this lonely and wild country. They had a yoke of oxen, some chickens, furniture and dishes.

They came to a beautiful place and made their camp in the woods. The first thing they did was to build a house; so the father started to cut down trees and the boy chopped the branches off. Sometimes the mother and girl helped too. The Indians also did, but they were not good workers. At last the house was finished and was strong.

One night the Indians came and told the white people that they were going away, as the fierce Indians were coming. They came one night and took the chickens and oxen. When the white people got up their animals were all gone. The father began to make bullets and had powder.

One day when the father had gone to town three Indians came in and took the powder and flour and meat. The mother was so frightened that she fainted when the father came home and she fell ill afterwards. The father could not leave the mother to go for food and they nearly starved.

William and Mary had gone to their beds and the father and mother were talking. The mother was crying as she could not let the father go.

A ship was coming in from England in a few days with help and provisions, but the father was sick also and could not meet it.

The boy and girl put their heads together and planned. In the night, when the father and mother were sleeping they dressed themselves and left a note on the kitchen table and went out in the cold and stormy night. The cold seemed to cut their faces as they were not used to it, being in the house for some time. They followed the oxen's foot prints and once in a while a dead tree would drop to the ground and their hearts seemed to be in their mouths.

They thought as it was stormy the Indians would be around their fires.

At last they saw Charlestown and went to it as fast as they could. They were nearly half frozen.

They came to the church and went in. They fell down and the people came to them, gave them all they could eat, and put them to bed after awhile.

There was one man they were looking at all the time and he came up and asked the girl her name. She said it was Mary Redfield, and then he went to the boy and asked his name, he told him William Redfield, and this man was their uncle James Redfield, but they did not know it.

In the morning their uncle and some men with a lot of boxes, hens, oxen and cattle started for home.

In the morning when the mother and father got up they found no children in their beds and they were very frightened, but when they found the note they were not so bad.

The mother went to the door and looked down the road and saw a black thing moving and it came closer and at last she saw it was a sleigh and her two dear children in it.

When the mother went to the door the next time the rig was at the house. The mother was glad to see her dear children and her brother-in-law.

They put the chickens and cattle in the barn and took the boxes into the house. Then the father thanked God for saving the children's lives and them for risking their own lives to save the lives of their mother and father.

ALMA YANT, Age 13

Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

NEWS OF THE WEEK

I am sorry I forgot to send "Country Cousin" the illustrations I spoke about in my letter. The ones I had in mind were table 28A7811 and chairs 28A794 and 795 of the summer catalog. The easy chairs were 28A891 and 892.

Write the Director of Extension Work, Saskatchewan University, Saskatoon, Sask., for information concerning a correspondence course in domestic science.

Oh, yes! and about the rugs. They are really very easy to make. You must have a quilting or rug frame and a clean piece of sacking, the size of the rug you want to make, securely fastened into it. We will assume that you have dyed your rags in lovely harmonious shades and cut or torn them into strips about an inch and a quarter wide. You then take a strip of the rag and hook it through and through, leaving loops an inch and a half or two inches long on one side. When you have it solid with loops, cut them and level off the top and bind the edges. I am not sure, but I think the wool rugs are made in the same way. The important point is to dye the rags and wools in beautiful shades and ones that will harmonize with your walls.

I am rather embarrassed by Daisy's question as to whether I like crayon enlargements of photographs on the walls, but since it is a straight question, I must confess that I don't. One reason is that they are not interesting to anyone but ourselves who know the people, while a beautiful picture of a brook or any lovely bit of nature would be a delight to everyone who entered our homes. My other reason is purely sentimental. I don't like the idea of putting the pictures of those I dearly love out for the criticism of absolute strangers and the crayon work is often so unworthy of the subject.

Will those desiring suffrage petition forms for the Province of Saskatchewan please write directly to F. W. Green, Secretary Grain Growers' association, Moose Jaw, Sask., and I would suggest that you enclose a stamped and self-addressed long envelope if possible. Petition forms for the Province of Manitoba will be sent out by Mrs. Arthur Johnston, 7 Evanson Street, Winnipeg.

I have to thank some young members for a contribution to the Sunshine fund of one dollar. I am deeply penitent over having mislaid the letter which accompanied the contribution, but think there were several concerned in the offering. I hope they will recognize themselves from this meagre description and accept my sincere gratitude for their kindness.

Now just a word of explanation. When you write to the Sunshine Guild and desire a reply, give either your own or a pen name. I will forward any letters sent to me in a plain stamped envelope, but we do not send out addresses to anyone.

HOME FOR LITTLE GIRL

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am an English lady living on my own farm with two sons. My only daughter has just left me to be married. I would like you to find me a little girl from 12 years of age, or if you know of an elderly person from 25 to 40 to live with me. I would rather have a little girl for my own as I think of selling out and living in private life. So please do what you can and let me know soon. They would have a good home, with every comfort. Yours sincerely,

MRS. G. H. BUDDEN.

North Battleford, Sask.

GIRL BADLY NEEDED

Dear Miss Beynon:—I would like to get a girl to help me. She may come any time in August as the girl I have is leaving me and I secured her through one of the helpful pages four and a half years ago. Will be pleased to hear from any good girl who is wanting a home. Wishing you every success in your work.

LISTOWEL.

COULD USE GO-CART

Dear Miss Beynon:—I see by the letters a great many dread threshing time. I know it does make a good deal of work, yet it is still more

unhandy out here in this new homestead country, where it is impossible to get an outfit over the road till winter and I believe the disease is worse then than harvest time.

Now I noticed a short time ago a woman asked for a go-cart, and there were several offered. We have had the experience of a burn-out, with no insurance, and it has taken so much to get the things we really had to have, we have not been able to replace the go-cart and would be very glad of one, as I have not much time to take baby out and my oldest girl could wheel her out in the yard and so relieve me very much.

I will close with a recipe for butter-milk soup, which I find very nice for supper.

Buttermilk Soup

Put in a frying pan about two table-spoons of butter, then add about two slices of bread (rather stale), cut in small squares, keep turning till these are browned nicely; beat one or two eggs well, add half cup of sugar, one quart of fresh buttermilk, stir well and pour over bread; just let come to a boil and serve hot.

MAUD.

I am sorry I no longer have the address of anyone who has a go-cart to offer. If anyone could send one and would write to Maud, I would be glad to forward the letter.

F. M. B.

NOTE—Ten days to two weeks must be allowed for the forwarding of patterns.



A VARIETY OF GARMENTS THAT CAN EASILY BE MADE BY THE HOME DRESSMAKER

7860—Girl's Dress, 10, 12 and 14 years. 437—Embroidery Design.

7914—Girl's Russian Dress, 10 to 14 years. With Two-Piece Skirt, Scalloped or Straight Edges, Elbow, Three-Quarter or Long Sleeves.

7579—Norfolk Blouse for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.

7580—Six Gored Skirt for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years. With Box Plaits on Front and Back Gores, with High or Natural Waist Line.

7903—Boy's Sailor Suit, 4 to 10 years. With Straight Trousers, Long or Short Sleeves, with or without Applied Yoke and Shield.

7922—Child's Dress, 2 to 8 years. 583—Embroidery Design. Closing at Centre Back, Lengthened by Plaited Portion.

The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.

Note.—Everyone sending in for patterns is requested to send the number of pattern and the size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service.

A severe hailstorm struck the Carievale district in Saskatchewan on July 21, and caused great damage to the surrounding crops.

The Home Bank has declared a 7% per annum dividend for the three months ending August 31, 1913.

You need a new DE LAVAL Separator NOW

1st If you are still using some gravity or setting process of creaming—

Because your waste is greatest and quality of product poorest in mid-summer, when the milk supply is greatest.

Because time is of greatest value on the farm at this season and the time and labor saving of the good separator counts for most.

Because the skim-milk is poorest without a separator in hot weather and often more harmful than helpful to calves and young stock.

Because the work of an improved De Laval Cream Separator is as perfect and its product as superior with one kind of weather as with another.

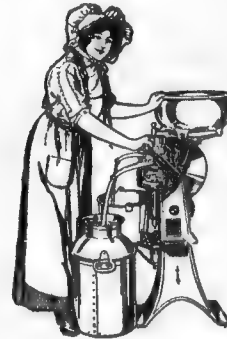
2nd If you have a very old De Laval or an inferior separator of any kind—

Because the losses of the poor separator from incomplete skimming and the tainted product of the difficult to clean and unsanitary separator mean most when the bulk of milk is greatest.

Because of the great economy of time at this season in having a separator of ample capacity to do the work so much more quickly.

Because an improved De Laval separator is so much simpler and more easily handled and cared for than any other, and you cannot afford to waste time these busy days "fussing" with a machine that ought to have been thrown on the junk-pile long ago.

Because the De Laval separator of today is just as superior to other separators as the best of other separators to gravity setting, and every feature of De Laval superiority count for most during the hot mid-summer months.



These are all facts capable of prompt and easy demonstration, whether you have a poor separator or none at all. The new De Laval catalog, to be had for the asking, helps to make them plain. Every De Laval local agent stands eager to do so with a machine itself, with no obligation on your part to buy unless he does—and that to your own satisfaction.

WHY DELAY? Why put off so important a step as the use of the best cream separator, which you need more RIGHT NOW than at any other time?

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From now on is the time to make the money on milk. There's lots of money in handling your dairy right. You must have a Cream Separator to get all of the money, and

The New Galloway Sanitary Cream Separator

we are ready to prove is the best Separator that you can buy. It is the most modern, complete, easiest running and easiest cleaned Separator that you can find. I am willing to prove it on your own farm for 90 days, you yourself to be the only judge as to whether it stands the test. Here are the features that make the Galloway Separator the top-notch of them all:

Every gear runs in a bath of oil—low tank, smooth as a teacup—high wide crank—very easy operation—extreme simplicity—absolutely sanitary—bowl a perfect skimmer, and easily cleaned—price the very lowest—trial plan the very fairest. You can't appreciate half the values of this new Galloway sanitary cream separator until you see it, but let me tell you about it. Send for catalog and description. Every one made in my own factory; Big Capacity; Most Modern Separator Built; Try it FREE 90 Days; Easiest Running, Self Oiling. WM. GALLOWAY, Pres.

Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada Limited

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Count each number and initial as a full word, as for example the following: "J. F. Brown, \$1.00," contains seven words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements will be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

After investigation, we believe every advertiser on this page to be reliable. Please advise us if you know otherwise.

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BUTTER WANTED — WE WANT 1,000 dairy farmers who can ship us 40 to 50 lbs. first class butter every 2 or 3 weeks, preferably in lb. prints, although tubs also are in excellent demand. We will pay highest cash prices at all times. Remittance made immediately on receipt of shipment. Will furnish good heavy butter boxes at 50c each, to contain 50 lb. prints. These boxes should last several seasons, and are returnable by express at a small charge. Simpson Produce Company, Winnipeg, Man. 28-1f.

EGGS—THE SIMPSON PRODUCE COMPANY, Winnipeg, will pay cash for shipments of eggs, butter, etc. Special demand and premium prices for non-fertile eggs. Highest market prices at all times. quick returns. 28-1f.

CATTLE

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park farm, Hartney, Man. 81-1f.

12 SHORTHORN BULLS — INCLUDING choice 2-year-olds and show yearlings. 80 sold since Jan. 1. Yorkshire boars and weanlings. Grade heifers. J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man.

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK. — Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

SEVERAL REGISTERED SHORTHORN bulls, thirteen months and younger. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 7-1f.

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

SWINE

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WANTED — PURE-BRED TAMWORTH sows. H. Croswell, Atwater, Sask. 81-2

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SAMPLE GASOLINE ENGINES AT SPE- cial prices—1½, 3½ and 6 h.p. sizes. They have been only slightly used. They will be adjusted and in perfect condition and just like new, before leaving factory. Prices and further particulars on request. The Page Wire Fence Company, Limited, Walkerville, Ont. 80-4

FOR SALE—8-FURROW COCKSHUTT EN- gine gang stubble bottom, 1912 make, used very little. For terms and prices apply to Fred Crump, Two Creeks, Man. 80-2

OR SALE—ONE BUMELY OIL-PULL thirty horse-power, with Cockshutt plow and packer. Excellent condition. P. E. Hatch, Brooks, Alta. 26-6

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BIBLE STUDENTS CAN HARMONIZE THE Scriptures by reading our booklet "About Hell," based on the latest authorities, with other helpful literature. Price Ten Cents. Free, on request, to the poor.—International Bible Students' Assn., 59 Alloway Ave., Winnipeg. 80-18

Manitoba Section

This Section of The Guide is conducted for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by E. O. Henders, President.

DIRECTORS HOLD MEETING

The Board of Directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association held an important meeting in the offices of the Association, in the Chambers of Commerce building, a few days ago. All the directors were present excepting Frank Simpson, of Shoal Lake, who was absent on account of illness.

The secretary presented his financial statement for the six months ending June 30. The receipts for membership dues indicated a gratifying increase of paid-up membership as compared to the corresponding period of last year. Of the 65 association pledges and 19 personal pledges made to the Association Emergency Fund, only nine association and 6 personal pledges remained unpaid at the end of the six months.

The secretary reported the farm help scheme proving much more successful than at first anticipated. Applications to the number of 252, together with the amount of the fares, were received. On account of starting our scheme too late in the season our agent was unable to secure berths in sufficient number during March, April and May. The result was that many farmers cancelled their applications, while others made temporary arrangements for seeding and left their applications standing. We are now supplying applications that were made as early as April.

Party of Harvesters

Arrangements are made to bring out a special party of 75 men to arrive the first week in August, for harvest, by way of experiment to see how far that method of supplying harvest hands can be relied on. Over 90 per cent. of men supplied have proved satisfactory. Acting co-operatively with Mrs. Lilley of the Sunshine Home we have placed about 75 domestic servants in farm homes in Manitoba since April 1. Applications were in this case also received in excess of the number we could supply.

Hail Insurance Bill

R. M. Wilson reported on behalf of the special committee appointed in February to prepare a draft Hail Insurance Bill: "That the committee prepared a draft and submitted it to the Minister of Agriculture, with a request that it be introduced into the house then in session. After considerable discussion of the merits of the bill the minister promised to submit it to the governor-in-council; that personally he could see no reason why the bill could not be introduced at the present session of the legislature. At a subsequent interview with the minister he stated that the bill was not introduced because they could not get it printed in time."

On motion of P. Wright and R. J. Avison the report was received, and the secretary instructed to have the draft printed and each branch supplied with a copy before their annual meeting, so as to receive consideration and report any suggested changes in the provisions of the bill before the next annual convention.

The executive and R. M. Wilson were appointed a committee to investigate reports of shortage in weight in car-load shipments of coal, and report at the next directors' meeting.

The secretary was instructed to arrange a date for a conference between the board and the executive of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., at an early date.

G.G.G. Elevator and Co-operative Supplies

A local branch of the Grain Growers' Association was formed at Lavinia Siding on the C.N. Railway in March with a membership of eighteen, which was increased to thirty-three at last meeting on July 10. Since organization stock to the amount of nearly \$13,000 has been sold in the Grain Growers' Grain Company and twenty men are at work erecting a thirty thousand bushel elevator, which will be equipped with rapid machinery and a first class cleaner. About twenty-four bins of one thousand bushel capacity will give accommodation to the farmers at threshing season. A committee was appointed to receive tenders on twine, four were received. Fred Dicker, being

the lowest, received the order for 10,000 lbs. The secretary was instructed to receive tenders on coal, hard and soft, as soon as possible. An order was sent to the Grain Growers for ten boxes of evaporated apples to be secured at once. The farmers of this district are ready for co-operation in all lines and as soon as the elevator is completed a full stock of flour, bran, shorts, lumber and many other things which the farmers require will be in stock. G. Smith is president, E. W. Alex. Andrew is vice-president, E. A. Dixon is secretary and Ed. W. McConnell is corresponding secretary. Hamiota. ED. W. McCONNELL.

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 8

ask our banks if they will be so kind and condescending as to let him have the amount required. Hundreds of dollars have been lost by nearly every farmer in the West through having their notes drawn for November 1. January 1 is a more suitable time for the Western farmer, and I think if the farmers would refuse to sign a note calling for an earlier settlement than January 1 that the machinery firms would soon come to terms and accept that date.

Yellow Grass, Sask.

A. E. S.

A PLEA FOR THE ELEVATOR OPERATOR

Editor, Guide:—Some months ago letters were sent to the different buyers to get their views about forming a "Proposed Elevator Agents' Union." As I am adverse to the idea of labor unions where it can be avoided did not reply to said letter. These last few months have seen additional reason for the necessity of something being done. Many elevator companies consider a buyer good and honest if he can bring his elevator through with a good surplus, while if he should be a few hundred bushels short he is considered a thief and a rogue and is handed over to the guarantee company who issued his bonds. There are many reasons for a buyer being short without the buyer being aware or responsible for it. First, as in this district the government scale inspector has not inspected the scales for two years. Second, in shunting cars they can start a leakage or the government weighers are only human and quite as likely to err as the elevator operator. If the elevator companies will not stand for any shortages, then surely they are not entitled to any surpluses when they occur. The government should pass an act for the conducting of a clearing house to adjust these shortages and surpluses. This would prevent the grain buyer from being branded as a thief and a rogue, when in probability they are at least fully as honest and capable as their employers. Have been a member of the Grain Growers' Association for about ten years and as they claim to stand for equity and justice, I would make a plea for the poor grain buyer, who must stand between the farmer and elevator company and is anxious to make an honest living.

Cupar, Sask.

I. S. BRICKN.

"A BY-WORD"

One of the evils of the national policy and the system of Protection has been here, as everywhere else, to lower the moral level of public life. I speak of this subject more in sorrow than in anger; but there is not a man who has in his bosom a patriotic heart who does not see with shame that the name of Canada has become a by-word for corruption among the civilized nations of the earth. —Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in 1893.

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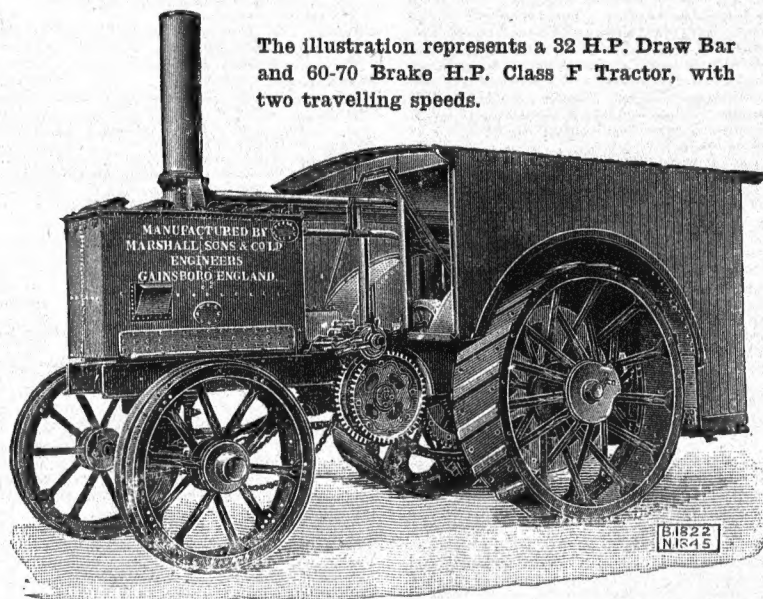
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Saskatchewan Section

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

Combination at Midale

It is with much pleasure that I write you in behalf of the Grain Growers' Association No. 2, of Midale. I wish to state that our Local started January 27, 1913, with eight members, all of whom took one share of stock at that time. Today we held our first annual meeting or picnic in union with the Methodist Sunday School, 500 at least being present. Rev. Bolt gave an address for the Sunday school that was very touching and to the point for such an occasion. Mr. Lapp, principal of the Midale school, gave an address in honor of the Grain Growers, that was fine and told us something that will keep us studying for some time. Our local has been steadily growing since we organized and we are hoping to have many more members before the year is up. We took orders for 20,000 lbs. of twine today. Wishing you every success.

C. H. ATCHISON,
Secretary, Midale Branch.

Enclosed find \$8.00 membership fees. I also have to report we had a very enthusiastic meeting at our semi-annual last Saturday, when eleven members were enrolled. After many items of interest had been discussed the question of co-operative buying was very ably set forth by our esteemed president, A. J. Funk, J.P. It was also resolved unanimously that this branch be strictly non-political.

THOMAS NAPPER,
Secretary Runnymede G.G.A.

Enclosed find order for the sum of \$13.75, representing share of fees due you. Officers are H. Pallman, president; J. Stephenson, vice-president; D. B. Smith, secretary-treasurer; J. B. Johnson, A. Goodwin, K. K. Hage, D. B. Smith, H. Johnson, directors. Place of meeting, Kandaha.

D. B. SMITH,
Secy., Kandaha Assn.

More Than 1,500 at Picnic

John B. Cross, of Cramersburg, writes—"The Flax Hill and Lancer associations held their first annual picnic on July 1. Between fifteen and seventeen hundred people attended. Proceedings were marred somewhat by two heavy showers stopping the sports. Otherwise attendance would have been much larger. Some dissatisfaction was felt against the band. We were considerably disappointed at not getting a speaker. Both Mr. Green and Mr. Burrell, district director, were written to, but neither appeared. Representatives from all the Grain Growers' associations in the surrounding district attended. A full list of sports for men and women were carried off, resulting in some 20 winning nice prizes in the contest."

Got 14 Members In One Day

Please find enclosed \$9.00 membership fees, being 14 new members and 4 renewals. The President and myself got busy on Saturday last and induced fourteen farmers to join the local organization. We still hope to gather in a few more. I received the buttons O.K. and disposed of them. Hope to send for more soon. No G.G.A. picnic has been held at this point as yet, but we may hold one later on. With every hope and wish for the success of the G.G.A.

A. W. WINDO,
Secretary Edam Association.

Splendid Time at Idaleen

We had a very successful local picnic on July 5. The day was fine and nearly all our members with their families and friends arrived on the grounds to enjoy the fun. The men spent the afternoon playing football and numerous other sports. The ladies amused themselves in their own way, and seemed to be having a pleasant time chatting together, admiring the babies and signing up the "Woman Suffrage" petition. After tea Dr. Henry, of Mildon, spoke in the school

on the aims and objects of the Association. His address was much appreciated: MATTHEW WHYTE,
Secretary, Idaleen Assn.

A Birth

Enclosed find postal note for \$9.00 fees from 15 male members and five lady members. We have good prospects of an increase in numbers. The names of our officers are: President—E. H. Youle; vice-president—M. R. Finley; secretary-treasurer—S. J. Green; directors—M. R. Finley, E. Jones, W. Vowles, F. Bostock, A. Tingley, J. Green.

SAM J. GREEN,
Secretary Hatherleigh Branch.

Dead. The Burial Fees. "Let the dead past bury its dead"

Please find enclosed \$8.00, the balance in the treasury of Drinkwater sub-association. It is almost impossible to get men in this district to take an interest in the Association. Repeated meetings have been called but only from four to six men have come out. The farmers here seem to be satisfied, perfectly, with conditions as they are now, and think it is not necessary to make any effort to hold what has been gained by the Grain Growers' associations, or to make any more effort for further advancement in conditions affecting our common weal. I wonder if reorganization would liven things up at this point?

A. H. HAWKE,
Secretary, Drinkwater Assn.

Solid Shot From Warnock

Enclosed find \$10.00 membership fees from this association for 1913.

JAMES M. ROSS,
Sec., Warnock Association.

L. J. Freeman, secretary of Richmond Association, writes:—"On July 1 Richmond G.G.A. held their first annual picnic and it was a great success, the crowd numbering over 500, visitors coming from Forres, Fox Valley, Golden Prairie, Cliftonville, Kuest and Schmidt. Baseball and full program of sports, with

ladies' nail driving, potato race, etc. afforded much amusement to the onlookers. The ice cream and lemonade bower was a busy place all day. D. J. Wilson gave an interesting speech, followed by H. Creeble and several other prominent farmers of the district."

Norman Morrison, secretary of Spalding Association, writes:—"This branch is doing well, although membership is not growing very fast. We are not holding a picnic, but should like Central to send us a good speaker some time next fall. We are buying our binder twine from one of the local dealers in one lot and get a considerable reduction. We also bought formaline and saved considerable. Altogether we are glad to be a part of the Grain Growers' Association."

H. A. Loucks, of Invermay Association, writes:—"We held a picnic on July 1. Weather ideal. Ladies provided splendid dinner. An address was given by J. L. Rooke, of Togo. Football, baseball, races and other sports contributed to the success of the picnic which the officers decided should be a regular annual affair, the children being especially interested and attached to the Grain Growers' organization."

Hendrick Buarman, secretary of Lock Association, writes:—"We are holding regular monthly meetings and are doing fine. Our motto is, 'Join the Grain Growers independent of any political party.' None other is accepted in our local and we never have disputes. Why do we not see anything about our local in The Guide? We are now eleven members and hope to soon send in more membership fees."

Earnest A. Earle, of Gledhow Association, writes:—"We enclose you \$9.00, fees for eighteen more members, making a total of sixty-one, including three life members. Seventeen more than any previous year. This Association is buying co-operatively everything possible, but lack of ready money prevents us doing as much as we would like in co-operative buying, but our ambition is high. We anticipate skimming our own cream in the near future."

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, July 26, 1913)

Wheat—Fair trade this week, the market ruling steady, but considerably unsettled, especially during closing days; sentiment was quite mixed, the tone at the finish was rather easy with resting spot exhibiting a loss of 1c. for the October. Sentiment at the outset was comparatively firm, in sympathy with the Americans who received renewed reports of black rust from a number of points in the Northwest, also the higher markets abroad, the latter being due to a return of wet weather in Western Europe. The sharp bulge in coarse grains was also a supporting factor. Later the favorable weather reports received on the growing crop in our Northwest territories and the lower American markets all proved "bear" influences. Private reports of foreign crop conditions received by one of the leading London importing houses from all the leading countries in the world indicated that there will be a chance for America to wake to the fact that the United Kingdom and the Continent would need the surplus stocks of United States and Canada. The United Kingdom, it was said, has only a moderate crop. French reports are unfavorable and well substantiated, while in Germany the promise is not good. Generally Russian reports are satisfactory, but barley production is increasing and growers are finding it more profitable than wheat. The cash demand is spasmodic and on the whole can only be classed as being very poor.

Oats—For the greater part of the week were not much changed from last week, but during the closing days firmed up considerably and the close was fairly strong. Demand for the lower grades is good.

Barley—Demand continues poor for the better grades and prices unchanged, lower grades being better enquired after.

Flax—Strong practically all the week and all descriptions in very good demand. Advance for the week almost 3c. per bushel except the off grades.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	July	Oct.	Dec.
July 22	98½	91½	89½
July 23	98	91	89
July 24	97½	91	89
July 25	97½	90½	88½
July 26	96½	90½	88½
July 28	96½	90½	87½
Oats—	July	Oct.	Dec.
July 22	33½	36½	34½
July 23	33½	35½	34½
July 24	33½	35½	34½
July 25	33½	35½	34½
July 26	34½	36½	34½
July 28	34½	36½	34½
Flax—	July	Oct.	Dec.
July 22	123½	128½	125½
July 23	123½	127½	124½
July 24	125½	129½	127½
July 25	126½	130½	128½
July 26	125½	129½	127½
July 28	125½	129½	126½

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, July 26)

No. 1 Northern wheat, 3 cars	\$0.88
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	89
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	89
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	87
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	85
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, sample	86
No. 3 wheat, 4 cars	84
Rejected wheat, part car	82
Rejected wheat, 1 car, frost and soft	84½
Rejected wheat, 1 car, durum mixed	80
No grade wheat, 1 car	83
No grade wheat, 1 car	84
No grade wheat, 1 car	82
No grade wheat, 1 car, hot	68
No grade wheat, part car	64
No grade wheat, 1 car	81
No grade wheat, 1 car	85
No grade wheat, 1 car	76
No. 3 durum wheat, 1 car, dockage	90
No. 1 durum wheat, part car	92
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car	90
No. 3 corn, 3 cars	60½
No. 3 yellow corn, 2 cars	61½
Screenings, 2 cars	50
Screenings, 1 car	60
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 10,000 bu., to arr.	84½
Sample wheat, part car	85
Winter wheat, 1 car	84
No. 2 winter wheat, 1 car	87
Western wheat, 1 car	85
No. 3 white oats, 3 cars	37½
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	36½
No. 5 oats, 1 car, choice	37

No. 3 oats, 1 car	86½
No grade oats, 1 car	86
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	87½
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	88½
No. 3 oats, 1 car, wild oats	86½
No grade oats, part car, bin burnt	35
No. 2 rye, 1 car	54
No grade rye, 1 car	54
No. 2 rye, 1 car	57
Sample barley, 1 car	54½
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	49
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	53
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	46
No grade barley, 3 cars	44½
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	52½
No grade barley, 1 car	51
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	55
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.40½
No. 1 flax, 3 cars	1.39½

LIVERPOOL MARKET

Liverpool, July 26, 1913.

	Spot	Close	Prev. Close
Manitoba No. 1	\$1.13½	\$1.13½	\$1.13½
Manitoba No. 2	1.10	1.10	1.06½
Manitoba No. 3	1.08	1.08	1.08
Duluth No. 1	1.08	1.08	1.08
Duluth No. 2 Hard Winter	1.08	1.08	1.08
Australian	1.13	1.13	1.13
Rosaf (New)	1.08	1.08	1.08
Futures Easy			
July, Manitoba's	1.07½	1.08	1.08
October, Manitoba's	1.05	1.06	1.06
December, Manitoba's	1.09	1.06	1.06
Antwerp			
July-August—Danubian	1.07	1.07	1.07
July-August—Kansas	1.04	1.05	1.05
July-August—Man. No. 2 Nor.	1.05	1.05	1.05
Flax Markets			
Antwerp—Aug.—Sept.—Plate	1.49	1.48½	1.48½
London—Aug.—Sept.—Plate	1.53	1.53	1.53
London—Aug.—Sept.—Calcutta	1.60	1.61	1.61
Hull—Spot	1.48	1.48	1.48
Hull—Plate—Aug.—Sept.	1.49	1.48	1.48

Note—Basis of exchange for wheat is 4.86 2-3.

Basis of exchange for flax, 4.86; and all on basis of pure.

The weakness in American cables and the favorable weather reports from Russia caused realizing at the opening with prices lower; later there was liquidation in July, which declined further with arrivals large and present needs ample. The distant months were well supported on firmer distant offers and apprehension of lateness of the

new European movement owing to the recent unfavorable weather. World's shipments are expected to be light. American crop advices regarding spring wheat are favorable, and this is influencing sentiment.

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, July 25, 1913

Wheat—	1913	1912
1 Hard	15,601.00	931.00
1 Nor.	294,250.50	78,173.50
2 Nor.	430,410.00	339,343.50
3 Nor.	1,052,664.00	489,415.20
No. 4	533,195.00	702,896.50
Others	1,205,381.00	343,101.10
This week	3,531,561.50	
Last week	4,860,070.08	
Decrease	1,328,508.18	
Oats—		
1 C.W.	28,062.00	53,373.23
2 C.W.	2,583,652.00	771,948.20
3 C.W.	241,277.00	71,231.30
Ex. 1 Fd.	382,545.00	358,081.02
Others	648,781.29	235,715.31
This week	3,884,321.29	
Last week	3,836,696.23	
Increase	47,625.00	
Barley—1913		
3 C.W.	248,469.00	1,361,888.35
2 C.W.	335,759.00	1,758,408.54
Rej.	80,203.00	187,937.00
Fd.	30,025.00	86,276.04
Others	60,174.03	
This week	754,630.03	
Last week	718,379.22	
Increase	36,250.29	
Last year's total	444,861.00	

Oats—		
1 C.W.	28,062.00	53,373.23
2 C.W.	2,583,652.00	771,948.20
3 C.W.	241,277.00	71,231.30
Ex. 1 Fd.	382,545.00	358,081.02
Others	648,781.29	235,715.31
This week	3,884,321.29	
Last week	3,836,696.23	
Increase	47,625.00	

Barley—1913		
3 C.W.	248,469.00	1,361,888.35
2 C.W.	335,759.00	1,758,408.54
Rej.	80,203.00	187,937.00
Fd.	30,025.00	86,276.04
Others	60,174.03	
This week	754,630.03	
Last week	718,379.22	
Increase	36,250.29	
Last year's total	444,861.00	

Shipments		
Wheat		
1913—Rail	136,268	25,770
Lake	1,809,405	545,400
1912	1,259,884	698,552
Oats		
1913—Rail	512	4,501
Lake	75,501	976,189
1912	27,894	68,319

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Week Ending July 25, 1913

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
Ft. William and Pt.				
Arthur Tera	3,531,561	3,884,321	754,630	
Montreal	1,033,371	1,649,635	509,166	
Toronto, etc.				
Totals	6,330,898	7,751,208	1,590,857	
Buffalo	362,166			
Duluth	148,000	116,000	30,000	
Total this week	6,841,064	7,867,208	1,620,857	
Total last week	8,049,610	7,623,947	1,690,770	
Total last year	8,905,926	4,515,798	586,164	

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

The Winnipeg stockyards received the following supplies of live stock last week: Cattle 1,181, calves 171, hogs 3,802 and sheep 2,230, as compared with 609 cattle, 143 calves, 2,506 hogs and 133 sheep for the previous week. The corresponding figures for last year were 1,948 cattle, 2,192 hogs and 2,351 sheep.

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, July 26, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$0.95½	\$0.89½
2 Nor. wheat	.92½	.87½
3 Nor. wheat	.87½	.86
No grade		84-85½
5 White oats	.33	.38½
Barley	43½-46½	44-56
Flax, No. 1	1.26	1.38½
Futures—		
July wheat	.96½	.86½
October wheat	.90½ (Sept.)	.87½
December wheat	.88½	.90
Beef Cattle, top	Winnipeg	Chicago
Hogs, top	\$7.25	\$9.20
Sheep, yearlings	6.00	6.85

Cattle

A larger supply of cattle than average came to hand last week. At the close of the preceding week there was a shortness of choice stock and the local demand forced up values half a dollar on best cattle. The large receipts of this week, however, and liberal consignments of dressed beef, together with some cattle from the East for the packers, took the edge off the market and values dropped more than the advance had been. Quotations for choice steers 1,150 to 1,300 lbs. range from \$7.00 to \$7.25, where last week they ran 50 cents higher. The choice butcher cattle are coming in comparatively small numbers and prices are strong and steady for the right kind. The bulk of the offerings, however, are common to medium stuff, and those worth 7 cents are very few. The best steers and heifers are being disposed of from \$6.00 to \$6.50. Bulls are in good demand and prices are better. Good grass bulls fetch \$4.50 to \$4.75. Stockers and feeders are rather scarce, at about same prices. Milkers and springers are strong, the best commanding \$7.00 to \$8.00 and the medium kind \$4.50 to \$5.50. Veal calves are steady at \$7.00 to \$7.50 for choice, with a few select ones worth 8 cents.

Hogs

Hog receipts fell off for some days during the week and the stronger demand raised prices 50 cents a hundredweight over last week. From \$8.75 early in the week the values advanced to \$9.25, but the flurry is not expected to last long. The higher prices, however, hold good at time of writing (Monday).

Sheep and Lambs

Last week constituted a record in sheep and lambs for the whole season, over 2,200 coming to hand. These were practically all from the States, mostly from Minnesota. Prices kept their former level for the demand is keen. Good sheep are worth \$5.50 to \$6.00. Choice lambs are selling around 8 cents a lb. instead of 8-10 cents as a week ago.

Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter

Supplies of dairy butter have been received in only moderate quantities. Considering the season, dealers are falling behind the anticipated supply and prices are firmer all round. Fancy dairy is worth 22 cents a pound, No. 1 dairy from 18 to 20 cents and good round lots 17 to 18 cents. Usually at this time of the year the larger firms get a big accumulation of butter ahead and put it in storage, but this season has been so backward until recently and the local demand has widened out so that very little surplus stock has as yet been gathered up. If the rest of the season should be unfavorable it would mean steeper prices this winter.

Eggs

Strictly fresh eggs are scarce and the produce people have raised their bids from 20 to 22 cents a dozen for candled stock. The last couple of weeks seem to have dried up the supply and the receipts are far below what the Winnipeg market could consume. The crowd expected during the Stampede will make the local market still more desirable and values will probably rise.

Potatoes

New Manitoba potatoes are being bought from shippers from \$1.00 to \$1.20 a bushel. The old potatoes are pretty well cleaned off the market and dealers are not quoting for them any more. Farmers who have even a small lot of new potatoes ready for market would do better to ship them at once and get the advantage of the high prices rather than wait until they have big shipments, for the prices will soon decline.

Milk and Cream

Sweet cream stands level at 27 cents, but butter-making cream has advanced a cent to 23 cents. Any further changes are apt to be advances, as the supplies have been only fair of late and a continued dry spell will still further curtail the receipts.

Dressed Meats

Dressed meats hold level at same prices. Veal is about all the Winnipeg butchers are able to get of first class quality from Manitoba farms. Nearly all the rest comes from Ontario, brought in by the big packers. Present prices are: Beef 12 to 13 cents, pork 13 cents, mutton 14 cents, veal 14 cents and lamb above 15 cents, depending on quality.

Hay

New Manitoba hay is on the market. Prices are down \$1 to \$2 and will decline more than this if many shippers send in their supplies at once. The demand is only fair and a considerable quantity of hay is being offered. Farmers should make their arrangements with local firms before shipping rather than afterwards, or they may send in too much and realize poor prices. The new crop is only fairly heavy, but the quality is good.

LIVERPOOL LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, Eng., July 26.—Frank Devaney & Co. report that with heavier supplies of cattle and continued hot weather the trade at Birkenhead is a shade weaker than last week, quotations now being from 14½ to 14½c. per pound.

Cash Prices in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from July 22 to July 28 inclusive

Date	1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	SCW	Rej
July 22	97½	94½	89½	81½	76	70	61	33½	32½	33½	32½	30½	46½	45	43	43	124	120½	109½	...
23	96½	93½	88½	81	75	70	61	33½	32½	33½	32½	30½	46½	45	43	43	124	120	109	...
24	96½	93½	88½	81	75	70	61	33½	32½	33½	32½	30½	46½	45	43	43	126	122	110½	...
25	96	93	88	80½	74	69	60	33½	32½	33½	32½	30½	46	45	43½	43½	127	122½	112	...
26	95½	92½	87½	80	73	68½	60	34	33	33½	32½	30½	46½	45	43½	43½	126	122½	111	...
28	95½	92½	87½	80	72	67½	60	34½	33	33½	33	30½	45	44	43	43	127	123½	112	...

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON- DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	95½	97	105½	Extra choice steers	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Fancy dairy	22c	21c	22c
No. 2 Nor.	92½	94	102½	Choice butcher steers and	7.00-7.25	7.00-7.50	6.75-7.00	No. 1 dairy	18c-20c	18c-20c	20c
No. 3 Nor.	87½	89	97½	heifers	6.50-6.75	6.50-7.00	6.50-6.75	Good round lots	17c-18c	17c	18c
No. 4	80	81½	84	Fair to Good Butcher				Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	72½	73	69½	steers and heifers	5.75-6.25	6.00-6.50	5.75-6.25	Candled	22c	20c	18c-19c
No. 6	67½	70	58½	Best fat cows	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	5.40-5.75	Potatoes			
Feed	60	61	55½	Medium cows	4.50-5.25	4.50-5.25	4.50-5.00	Old, per bushel		35c-40c	
				Common cows	3.00-3.50	3.00-3.50	3.50-4.00	New	\$1-1.20	\$1.50	90c
Cash Oats				Best bulls	4.25-4.75	4.25-4.75	4.25-4.75	Milk and Cream			
No. 2 C.W.	34½	35½	..	Medium and Com'n bulls	3.75-4.25	3.75-4.25	3.25-3.75	Sweet cream (per lb. but-	27c	27c	25c
				Choice veal calves	7.00-7.50	7.00-7.50	7.00-7.50	ter fat)			
Cash Barley				Heavy calves	6.00-7.00	6.00-7.00	6.00-6.50	Cream for butter-making	23c	22c	22c
No. 3	45	46½	51	Best milkers and spring-				purposes (per lb. but-			
				ers (each)	\$65-\$80	\$65-\$80	\$50-\$65	ter fat)	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50
Cash Flax				Com'n milkers and spring	\$45-\$55	\$45-\$55	\$30-\$40	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)			
No. 1 N.W.	127	122½	..	ers (each)							
Wheat Futures				Hogs				Hay (per ton)			
July	96½	97½	100½	Choice hogs	\$9.00	\$8.75	8.75-9.00	No. 1 Red Top	\$13-\$14	\$15-\$16	\$10
October	90½	91	94	Heavy sows	6.00-7.00	6.00-7.00	6.00-6.50	No. 1 Upland	\$10-\$12	\$14-\$15	\$8.50
December	87½	90½	..	Stags	4.00-5.00	4.00-5.00	4.00-4.50	No. 1 Timothy	\$17	\$19-\$20	\$16-\$17
May	93½	95½	..	Sheep and Lambs							
Oat Futures				Choice lambs (per lb.) ..	8c	8c-10c	6.50-7.00				
July	34½	38½	38½	Best killing sheep	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	6.00-6.50				
October	36½	36½	35½								
Flax Futures											
July	125½	123½	175								
October	129½	128½	165								
December	128½	126½	..								

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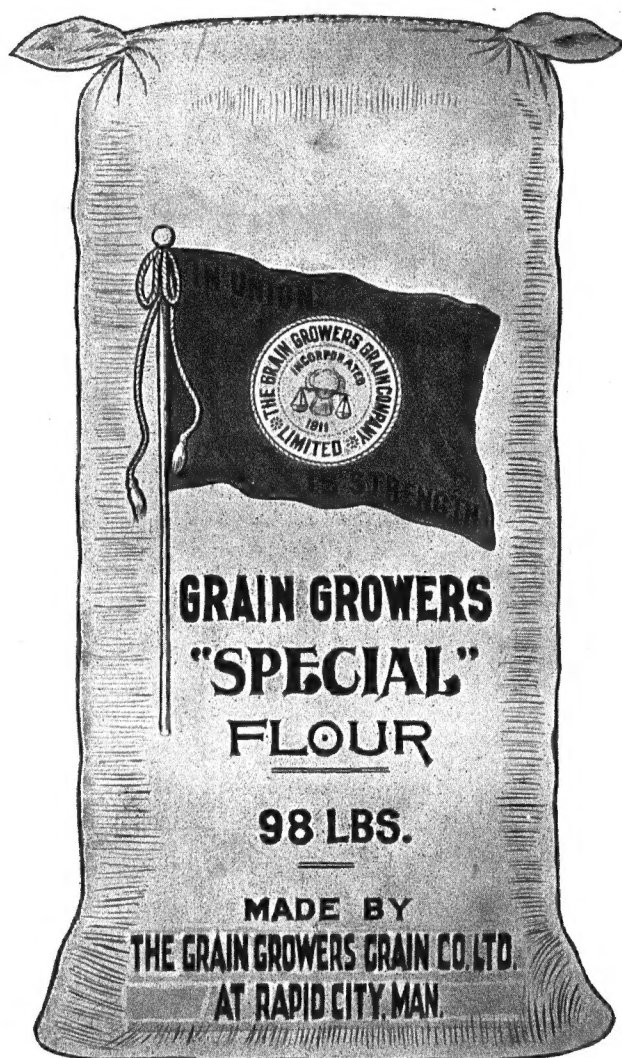
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